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IMPEACHMENT.

Partial Organization of the Court of Impeachment.

The Chief Justice and Some of the Senators Sworn.

Debate Regarding Mr. Wade's Right to Sit as a Member.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 5.

The trial of the impeachment of the President has begun. The first step in the organization of the Court was begun to-day, and but for the irrepressible *penchant* for talking in the Senate would have been fully completed. The hour of 1 o'clock found the galleries all crowded; those for the ladies being radiant with all the bright colors of brilliant toilettes, brought out by the first fair weather for well nigh a month. Interest and expectancy were great, and were increased by the doubt arising from the rumor that the Chief Justice could not attend to-day, then that he had refused to come at all. But at 1 o'clock, just as Messrs. SHERMAN and CONKLING were demonstrating in a mathematical manner just how many people could be stowed away in the galleries, the committee to notify the Chief Justice appeared below the bar escorting that officer, who, clad in the black official robes of his high office, as soon as received, ascended to the chair of President WADE and announced himself present in his official character to try the impeachment against ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States.

Mr. Justice NELSON, the oldest Judge on the Supreme Bench, then administered the oath to the Chief Justice, and he in turn announced his readiness to administer the oath to Senators. The roll was called in alphabetical order, and the rather monotonous process of taking the oath separately by each member was proceeded with until the name of Mr. WADE was reached. Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, Democrat, objected to his being sworn as a member of the Court. What right he had to object at that stage of the proceedings, unless acting as counsel for the defence, was not patent then, nor was it discovered during the tedious three-hour debate which followed, and which marred the smooth course of the proceedings of the day, left them incomplete, and the Court only half organized. Mr. PATTERSON, the son-in-law of the President, had already been sworn, and nobody objected. The forms of the Constitution had been complied with in calling the Chief Justice to preside in place of Mr. WADE, and it would seem there was nothing left except for Mr. WADE to determine for himself, as a matter of propriety and taste, what part he should take in the trial. But the propensity for gasconade on the part of the Senate developed itself in the usual way, the four voluble Democrats, HENDRICKS, BUCKALEW, GARRET DAVIS and REVERDY JOHNSON doing most of the talking. On the Democratic side it was held that Mr. WADE should not sit because he was personally interested in the result of the trial. On the other side it was held, generally, that the Constitution provides that the sole power of trying impeachment shall rest in the Senate; that Mr. WADE was a member of the Senate; that he could not be deprived of his rights as such, and that to him alone must be left the question of determining the measure of his participation in the trial. Senator SUMNER, in a meteor-like search through the precedents of history, went further than any one else, and contended that the framers of the Constitution, in providing that the Chief Justice should preside on the trial of the President, intended not to palliate the conscientious scruples of the Vice-President, but contemplated his performance of the duties of acting President pending the trial and suspension of the President. Thus Mr. SUMNER argued that the intention of the Constitution-makers meant to imply the suspension of the President, and the consequent occupation of the Vice-President in the performance of duties which would effectually prevent his being a member of the Court of Impeachment. Senator MORTON, in his nervous, forcible way, made one or two rapier-like thrusts through the maze of the pettifogging argument, and convinced the spectators, if he did not convince the Senate, that the objection was entirely out of order, that no juror or member of a court had any right to object to any other part of the jury or Court unless he was acting as counsel for the accused. Finally, at 4:30, just as Mr. DIXON got the floor and when the debate seemed near its end, some of the Senators had compassion on the Chief Justice, who had been two hours on the bench and four hours in the chair, and moved to adjourn. "Adjourn what," said a Senator, "the Court or the Senate?" This brought to a head a question which had puzzled a great many people all the afternoon. If it was a court then the debate was clearly out of order. If it was a Senate then the Chief Justice was clearly out of place. But as the Senate was hungry and weary with much talking, they solved the question on the safe side, adjourned the Court till 1 o'clock to morrow, and then adjourned the Senate as usual. The question will again come up to-morrow, and unquestionably be decided in favor of Mr. WADE's right to be sworn if he chooses. It is understood from Mr. WADE himself, that though he may sit as a member of the Court, he will vote on no important question.

If the organization is completed to-morrow, the summons citing the President to appear will be issued at once, and made returnable on Tuesday next. It will then be determined how much time he shall be allowed to prepare his defence. During the proceedings of the Senate to-day nearly all the members of the House were present, and the Managers were in the lobby awaiting the completion of the organization of the Court.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 5.

The Senate was opened as usual with prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. GRAY, who beseeched that the Senate might be prepared for the discharge of the duties and the high trusts committed to their care; that God would preside over all their deliberations; that all partisan zeal, all selfish motives, all sectional prejudices should bow to the supremacy of the law, and the supreme rule of the right; that the decision to be reached by this Court, should be such as will be approved and ratified in the High Court of Heaven, and to which all the people would say Amen.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

The Chair laid before the Senate a resolution of the Constitutional Convention of South Carolina on the part of the loyal people of that State, thanking Congress, the Secretary of War and the General of the Army for their devotion to the Constitution and the laws.

COMMUTATION PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Several remonstrances against Mr. WILSON's bill in regard to the commutation of army officers' pay were received and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

LINCOLN TERRITORY.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN presented a petition of citizens of New-Jersey, praying that the new Territory to be erected from the Territory of Dakotah, be named Lincoln, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

RELIEF BILL.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of JOHN S. CUNNINGHAM, Paymaster United States Navy. The bill, which appropriates $1,671 22 to remunerate him for Government money stolen from him, was passed.

LOCATION OF POWDER MAGAZINES.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, from the same Committee, reported a bill to appoint a committee to select suitable locations for powder magazines; authorizing the appointment by the Secretary of the Navy of three responsible officers to select such location. It was passed.

THE REBEL RAM ALBEMARLE.

Mr. HENDRICKS introduced a bill to compensate certain persons who took part in the destruction of the rebel ram *Albemarle*. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

Mr. FOWLER introduced a bill to rebuild the levees on the east bank of the Mississippi River, and to reclaim lands along the Yazoo River.

TICKETS FOR THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN the Senate took up the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. ANTHONY in relation to the issue of tickets for the galleries during the impeachment trial and the preservation of order.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment to allow a portion of the gallery to be free to the public.

Mr. CONKLING said the result would be to compress into a portion of the gallery which would accommodate less than 900 altogether as many people as the whole would accommodate. Six hundred and seventy tickets, therefore, was all that should be issued. He saw no occasion for keeping the steps clear, which included a good deal of the space.

Mr. ANTHONY said that after consultation the order had been deemed the best that could be prepared. Mr. ANTHONY was cut short by the expiration of the morning hour and the appearance of the Chief Justice and attendants at the door.

THE TRIAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President *pro tem.* said: The morning hour having expired, all legislative and executive business of the Senate is ordered to cease, for the purpose of proceeding to the business connected with the impeachment of the President of the United States. The chair is vacated for that purpose.

The Chief Justice then advanced up the aisle, clad in his official robe, and escorted by Mr. POMEROY, Chairman of the Committee appointed for that purpose, with Judge NELSON, of the Supreme Court, on his right, Messrs. BUCKALEW and WILSON and the other members of the Committee bringing up the rear, with other members of the House, who stood behind the bar of the Senate. The Chief Justice, having ascended to the President's chair, said in a measured and impressive voice:

SENATORS: In obedience to a notice, I have appeared to join with you in forming a Court of Impeachment for the trial of the President of the United States, and I am now ready to take the oath.

THE OATHS ADMINISTERED.

The following oath was then administered to the Chief Justice by Judge NELSON:

"I do solemnly swear that in all things pertaining to the trial of the impeachment of ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, I will do impartial justice, according to the Constitution and laws. So help me God."

The Chief Justice then said: "Senators—The oath will now be administered to the Senators as they will be called by the Secretary in succession."

The Secretary called the roll, each Senator advancing in turn and taking the oath prescribed in the rules, as given above. The only Senators absent were DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin; EDMUNDS, of Vermont; PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire; and SAULSBURY, of Delaware.

MR. WADE'S RIGHT TO SIT AS A MEMBER.

Mr. WADE's name having been called, he was advancing to take the oath, when Mr. HENDRICKS said: May it please your Honor, before the oath be administered to the honorable Senator, I wish to submit to the presiding officer of the Senate a question. The Senator just called is the presiding officer of this body, and, under the Constitution and laws, will become the President of the United States, should the proceeding of impeachment now to be tried be sustained, the Constitution providing that in such a case the possible successor cannot even preside in the body during the trial. I submit to the consideration of the presiding officer and of the Senate, the question whether, being a Senator representing a State, it is competent for him, notwithstanding that, to take the oath and become thereby a part of the Court. I submit the question on two grounds: On the ground that the Constitution does not allow him to preside during these deliberations, because of his possible succession; and on the preliminary or legal ground that he is interested in view of his possible connection with the office, should the result of the proceeding be successful. Therefore it is not possible for him to sit as a member of the Court.

Mr. HOWARD—I do not suppose that under the Constitution any Senator is to be challenged even for cause during the trial of an impeachment, and I concur entirely in the views presented by the honorable Senator from Ohio, (Mr. SHERMAN.) The objection raised by the honorable Senator from Indiana, (Mr. HENDRICKS,) if I understand it properly, is upon the ground of interest in the question about to be decided by the Senate, sitting upon the trial of an impeachment. Now, Sir, as has been very justly remarked, each State has the right to send to the Senate two members; and the Constitution declares whatever may be the character of those members, whatever may be their relation to the accused, or their interest in the question involved, they shall be component parts of the body trying impeachment. If an objection based upon the ground of interest be tenable, an objection on the ground of affinity must also be available. The Senate has already seen one member of its body proceed to take the oath prescribed in our rules, who is known to be related by affinity to the accused. I can see no distinction between the case of an objection based upon interest and one raised upon affinity. Besides, Sir, the honorable Senator from Ohio, who now offers to take the oath, is but President *pro tempore* of the Senate. It is possible, and merely possible, that he may remain in that capacity until the conclusion of these proceedings, but at the same time it is not to be overlooked that it is but a possibility, for the Senate has it in its power at all times to choose another President *pro tempore* to preside over its proceedings, and I cannot therefore see any such interest in the question as seems to justify the objection taken by the honorable Senator from Indiana. I think the Senator from Ohio, the President *pro tem.* of this body, should proceed to take the oath.

Mr. SHERMAN argued that the Constitution itself settled that question. It provided that the presiding officer should not preside on the trial of an impeachment of the President, but being silent as to his right to be a member of the Court, it follows by implication that he had the right.

Mr. HOWARD argued that Mr. WADE had a right to be a member of the Court. Each State was entitled to be represented by two Senators. The Senate had already seen a Senator, who was related to the President by marriage, take the oath, and he could see no difference between interest on the ground of affinity and interest which the Senator from Ohio might be supposed to have. Besides, the Senator from Ohio was only presiding officer of the Senate *pro tempore*, and might or might not continue as such to the close of these proceedings. He therefore hoped that the oath would be administered to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. JOHNSON said that this was a question that should be settled upon just principles. He had no doubt the President *pro tem.* would, as far as he was able, under the temptations to which he would be subjected, decide fairly upon the issue. But the general rule applicable to a jury, as well as a court, was that no one should serve on either tribunal who had a clear interest in the trial. It was true the Constitution provided that this Court should be composed of the Senators of the several States, but not when in a situation which would exclude them from the privilege of becoming members of the Court. The Constitution provided that the Judiciary shall consist of a Chief Justice and Associate Judges, whose number from time to time may be increased, but he had never heard it questioned that by the Constitution and laws a Judge of the United States Court would not be permitted to sit in a case in which he had a direct interest. It by no means followed, therefore, that because the Senator as such was entitled to be a member of this Court, he was not liable to an objection, on the ground of interest, when the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was liable to it. If Senators would look at the sixty-fifth number of the *Federalist*, they would find that the construction of the Court on an impeachment of the President was derived from precedents in the mother country, in the case of impeachments before the House of Lords. He had a distinct recollection that when it was proposed to exclude a Senator from New-Jersey—Mr. STOCKTON—by a vote of two-thirds, the Senator from Massachusetts, (SUMNER,) particularly, in order to satisfy the Senate that Mr. STOCKTON had no right to vote in his own case, cited many cases in the House of Lords to prove the point; and it was on this ground that that gentleman was denied that privilege. Now, said Mr. JOHNSON, what was his case as compared with the case of the honorable Senator from Ohio? He was to have a temporary seat in this body, invested only with that proportion of the power of the Legislative Department of the Government which any member of this body has. His office, therefore, would be comparatively unimportant, and it was adjudged by the Senate, as well as I can remember, and with almost entire unanimity, especially by those who thought that Mr. STOCKTON was not entitled to his seat, that he should not be permitted to vote upon that question. How does his case compare with that of the honorable Senator from Ohio? He becomes, in a contingency which this impeachment seeks to bring about a judgment of guilty, the President of the United States, invested with all the executive power of the Government. Is it right? Would anybody desire to be subjected to such a temptation, which might lead him, unknowingly to himself, into an erroneous judgment? The whole executive power of the United States, to say nothing of the pecuniary compensation belonging to the office—$25,000—is his in a certain result of the prosecution. His vote may produce that result. I submit, therefore, and certainly without the slightest feeling of disrespect to the honorable member from Ohio, that it is due to the cause of impartial justice, it is due to the character of the Senate, in its management of this proceeding, that there should not be established a precedent which may in the end produce excitement and bring into disrepute the Senate itself. Why is it, Mr. Chief Justice, that you are here to preside over the deliberations of this Court? It is because in the judgment of our fathers it was deemed improper that any man should be placed in a situation in which the honorable member will be placed, if he should attempt to exercise the functions of a member of this Court. Our fathers thought fit, therefore, to incorporate into the Constitution that he who was to be benefited by the result should not be permitted even to preside over the deliberations of this Court when the President of the United States is on trial; that the Vice-President, who, as well as I remember, is entitled only to vote in the case of an equal division, cannot be permitted even to be a member of the Court or to preside over its deliberations. It was, Mr. Chief Justice, because our fathers were deeply versed in the history of the world, perfectly acquainted with the frailties of men, as exhibited in the history of all political bodies, that they denied to the Vice-President of the United States the privilege even of sitting over the deliberations of the Court, much less of voting; and thereby assisting finally to bring about a state of things which would make him President. I do not know, Mr. President, that we are able to decide this question at once. My impression is such as I have stated, but it is a grave question and an important question. It will be considered a grave and important one in the eyes of the country and it should be by the Senate of the United States. It is a new question, and I submit it to you and to the Senate whether it is not better to postpone the decision in this case until to-morrow—above all, for the purpose of ascertaining what are the precedents of the House of Lords. Should they prove to be what I think they are, then unless we are ready to depart from the model upon which was formed this high tribunal, I am sure the Senate ought to decide, and I have no doubt the honorable member from Ohio (Mr. WADE) will acquiesce thoroughly in that decision and himself see the propriety of so acting that he is not entitled to take his seat as a member of this body. I move, therefore, that the question be postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. DAVIS argued that the question was to be decided on principle, and that principle was to be found in the Constitution. It was thought the man who was to succeed the President, in case of removal from office, should not take part in the trial of the President. If the case of Mr. WADE did not come within the letter of the Constitution, it did come clearly within its principle and meaning.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, argued that there was no party before the Court to make the objection, and that it did not lie in the mouth of one Senator to raise an objection against a fellow Senator. When the party appeared here, then objection could be made and argued, but not here and now. It seemed to him that there was no option and no distinction, but to administer the oath to all Senators.

Mr. HENDRICKS argued that it was inherent in a court to judge of its own qualifications, and that it was not for a Senator to present the question. It was for the Court itself to determine whether a member claiming a seat in the Court was entitled to it; therefore the question was not immediately made. The suggestion of Senator HOWARD, that Senator WADE might not continue to be President of the Senate, was no answer to the objection. When he should cease to be the presiding officer of the Senate he could be sworn in. But now, at this time, he was incompetent. In the case of Senator STOCKTON, of New-Jersey, the question had been decided. There it was held that the Senator, being interested in the result of the vote, he had not the right to vote. One of the standing rules of the Senate itself was that no Senator should vote when he had an interest in the result of the vote. But, in his judgment, the constitutional ground was even higher than the question of interest. The Vice-President was not allowed by the Constitution to keep order in the Senate during an impeachment trial. He hoped he need not disclaim any personal feeling in the matter. He made the point now because he thought the Constitution itself had settled it that no man should help to deprive the President of his office when that man himself was to fill the office. He hoped that in view of the importance of the question the motion made by the Senator from Maryland would prevail.

Mr. WILLIAMS held that the objection was entirely immaterial. If this body was the Senate, then the presiding officer of the Senate should preside; and if it was not, was there any Court organized to decide the question? He never heard that one juror could challenge another juror, or that one Judge could challenge another Judge. Had a court ever been known to adopt a rule that a certain member of it should or should not participate in its proceedings? It was a matter entirely for the Judge himself to decide.

Mr. DAVIS asked the question whether if a Vice-President came here to present himself as a member of the Court, the Court itself could not exclude him.

Mr. WILLIAMS did not think that a parallel case, for by the very words of the Constitution, the Vice-President was excluded. It did not follow that because the Court was organized as the Constitution required, a Senator having any interest would participate in the trial. He might, when the case came on for trial, decline to participate. If any Senator should insist, notwithstanding the rule of the Senate referred to, on his right to vote, even on a question where he had an interest, he had a constitutional right to do so.

Mr. FESSENDEN suggested that the administration of the oath to the Senator from Ohio be passed over for the present, until all the other Senators are sworn.

Mr. CONNESS objected, that there was no right on the part of the Senate to raise a question as to the right of another Senator, and he preferred that a vote be now taken and the question decided. The question as to whether a Senator had such an interest in the result as to keep him from participating in the trial was a matter for the Senator alone.

Mr. FESSENDEN explained that his intention was simply that all the other Senators should be sworn, so as to be able to act upon the question as a duly organized court. He cared nothing about it one way or the other, and had no opinion to express on the subject.

Mr. HOWARD sustained the right of the Senator from Ohio to be sworn, and to participate in the trial. He did not understand on what ground the objection could be sustained. They were not acting in their ordinary capacity as a Senate, but were acting as a court. What right had the members of the Senate not yet sworn to vote on this objection. How was the difficulty to be got at? Could the members already sworn exclude a Senator? That would be a strange proposition. As the Senate was now fixed, it had no right to pass a resolution or an order. It was an act simply *coram non judice*. He suggested, therefore, that the objection be withdrawn for the present.

Mr. MORTON argued that there was no person here authorized to make the objection, because it was the right of a party to waive the objection of interest on the part of a Judge or juror, and the President, when he came here for trial, might say, "Why was not the Senator from Ohio sworn?" The theory of his colleague (HENDRICKS) was false. This impeachment was to be tried by the Senate. The Senator from Ohio was a member of this body, and his rights as such could not be taken from him. His election as presiding officer took from him none of his rights, but, aside from that, he repeated that there was no person here entitled to raise the question.

Mr. JOHNSON urged the propriety of his motion, that the question should be postponed until to-morrow. It was a question in which the people of the United States were concerned, and by no conduct of his, by no waiver of his rights, could the Court be organized in any other way than the Constitution provides. He repelled the intimation that the body was not a Court, but was a Senate. As the Senate, he argued, its powers were only legislative, and it had no judicial powers except as a Court; so had all their predecessors ruled. In the celebrated impeachment case of Justice CHASE the Senate acted on the idea that they were acting as a Court, not as a Senate. The Senators were to declare on their oaths to decide the question of guilty or not guilty, and declare the judgment, and who has ever heard of the Senate declaring a judgment? The very fact that the Chief Justice had to preside showed that this was a court of the highest character. As to the argument that a Senator had a right to vote on a question wherein he had an interest, he asked who had ever heard before of such a proposition? The Courts had even gone so far as to declare that a judgment pronounced by a Judge in a case where he had personal interest was absolutely void, on the general principle that no man had a right to be a judge in his own case. In conclusion, he suspended the motion, and moved that the other members now be sworn.

Mr. SHERMAN declared the right of his colleague to take the oath, and his duty to do it was clear in his own mind. If, hereafter, the question of interest were raised against him, it could be discussed and decided. The case of Senator STOCKTON, to which reference had been made, was a case in point. Notwithstanding the question of the legality of his election, no one questioned his right to be sworn in the first instance. It was only when the case came up for decision that his right to vote on that case was disputed and refused, and he (Mr. SHERMAN) had never doubted the correctness of that decision. The same question came up in his own case when he was a candidate for the Speakership of the House of Representatives. He had taken his oath as a member of the House, and he had a right, if he had chosen to exercise it, to cast his vote for himself. He claimed that the State of Ohio had a right to be represented in this trial by its two Senators. His colleague should decide for himself whether he would participate in the trial, and vote on questions arising in it. Questions had been introduced in this debate which he thought should not have been introduced. The only question at issue was, should or should not the Senator from Ohio be sworn in?

Mr. BAYARD argued against the right of Senator WADE to take the oath, the object of the Constitution being to exclude the person who was to benefit by the deposition of the President from taking part in the proceedings leading to such deposition. He proceeded to argue that the character of the body in trying to impeach was that of a Court, and not of a Senate. He could not conceive on what ground the question as to the character of the body was introduced, except it was that Senators cutting themselves loose from the restraints of their judicial character, might give a full swing to their partisan passions. If he stood in the same position as the Senator from Ohio, the wealth of the world would not tempt him to sustain such a case.

Mr. SUMNER—I shall not be tempted to follow learned Senators on the question whether this is a Senate or a court. That question to my mind is, Sir, simply one of language. Our powers at this moment are under the Constitution of the United States, nor can we add to them a tittle by calling ourselves a court or calling ourselves a Senate. They are there in the Constitution. Search its text, and you will find them. The Constitution has not given us a name, but it has given us powers, and these we are now to exercise. No matter for the name. The rose under any other name has all those qualities with which it was found. But I should not at this time have entered into this discussion if I had not listened to objections on the other side which seemed to me founded, I will not say on error, for that would be bold when we are discussing a question of such gravity; but they are founded, at least, on a reading of history that I have not been able to verify. When Senators, distinguished by ability and learning, inform us that the Constitution intended to prevent a person who might become President from presiding at the Court of Impeachment for the trial of a President, I would ask the learned Senators who have thus announced where they have found that text in the Constitution. The Constitution says: "When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside." The Constitution does not proceed to say why he shall preside. Senators supply the reasons; they would undertake to apply it as an actual precedent for the Senate. Where, Sir, do they find the reason? They cannot find the reason they would now assign in any contemporary text illustrating the Constitution; they cannot find it in the text of MADISON, or in any of the texts of that time; nor can they find it in the *Federalist*. When does that reason first come on the scene. Others may be more fortunate than I, but I have not been able to find it earlier than 1825, in the *Commentaries* of WILLIAM RAWLE—we all know the character of that work—one of great respectability, which most of us in our early days have read and studied; and how does he speak of it? As follows: Mr. SUMNER quoted from the work in question an on expression of opinion that the reason the Vice-President does not preside on the trial of the President is because he is supposed to succeed to the functions and emoluments of the latter, and it would be inconsistent with the implied purity of a Judge. He also quoted from Mr. Justice STORY, who, he said, cited RAWLES' *Commentaries* as authority for his opinion. Mr. SUMNER then went on to say that Mr. MADISON had expressed an opinion entirely inconsistent with what the learned Senators had urged. If they trusted the lights of history they would find that this provision was introduced into the Constitution in contemplation of the possibility of a suspension of the President during his trial, in which case the Vice-President of course would have other duties to perform. Mr. SUMNER read from Mr. MADISON's reports of the debates of the Virginia Constitutional Convention of Sept. 14, 1787, in the course of which Mr. MADISON expressed the opinion that either the Senate, or the Senate and House of Representatives jointly, could suspend the President from office, whereupon his duties would devolve upon the Vice-President. Mr. SUMNER said he had no doubt that such was the intention of the framers of the Constitution. The House of Representatives, he said, in the case of the first impeachment in 1797, acted on Mr. MADISON's interpretation of the Constitution and demanded that Senator BLOUNT, then impeached, should be sequestered from his seat in the Senate. The language employed, "sequestering," was the traditional language of the British Constitution. They had then, from authentic history, sufficient reason for the provision that the Chief Justice shall preside upon the trial of a President of the United States. To take any other reason was to depart from the contemporary authorities and come down to more recent commentators. Doubtless the reason assigned by those commentators was worthy of consideration; but he insisted that the authority of contemporary history furnished them another reason. They must take the text as it is, without going behind it or extending it. It was simply when the President of the United States is tried that the Chief Justice shall preside. They could not supply a reason which was not sustained by authentic contemporaneous history in the face of one supplied by that history. In reply to Mr. JOHNSON's reference to his argument in the case of Mr. STOCKTON, Mr. SUMNER said that the point which he maintained, and on which he cited authorities, was that a man cannot sit as a Judge on his own case. There was no pertinency in this citation in the connection with the case of the Senator from Ohio. Was that Senator impeached, or in any way called in question? Not at all. He repeated that there was no analogy between the cases. Then again, Mr. SUMNER said, I hear it constantly said that the Senator from Ohio may be under temptation; that he has something which, in the technical language of the law, is called an interest. As learned Senators have thought proper to bring this into debate, of course it must be treated with respect; but it does seem to me that it proceeds on a perfect misconception of the character of this proceeding. We are not sitting as a county court for the trial of a case for assault and battery, but we are sitting upon a great question concerning the welfare of this Republic, dear to us all. It is the question on the one side of the highest justice and the interests of this great Republic, and on the other we have brought before us the suggestion of a pecuniary temptation, for that was a part of the argument of my learned friend from Maryland.

Mr. JOHNSON—Sir, it seems to me that this is not the occasion for an argument of this kind. Who can put in one scale the great interests of this country and that supreme question which the Senate must administer, and put in the other scale any temptation of this sort. I know well that if you let the Senator from Ohio hold those scales that the scale in which you put all the personal interest, all the personal temptation you can imagine, would kick the beam.

Mr. HOWE thought the question would not be a very difficult one, if they were willing to read what was written, and abide by it. It was written that the Senate should be composed of two Senators from each State, and it was elsewhere written that Ohio was a State. It was also written that the Senate should have the power to try impeachments—the Senate, and no one else. He conceived, therefore that that was the end of the law, whatever after question of delicacy might be, the question of law was clear that the Senator from Ohio was entitled to participate in this trial. If the Constitution were silent on the subject no one would have challenged the right of the presiding officer of the Senate to preside on this trial. The Constitution, however, had provided for that question, and had gone no further. If any objection did exist to the Senator from Ohio the only party who had a right to raise the objection was not here, and was not represented here.

Mr. DRAKE argued that if the objection had any legal validity whatever, it was one which had to be passed upon affirmatively or negatively by somebody, and he wanted to know who that body was. Was it to be passed upon by the presiding officer of the Senate? He hardly thought so. Was it to be passed upon by this body itself? Then came in the difficulty that there were still four Senators unsworn. It might have been among the first, or the very first one, and the objection would then have had to be decided by the Senators, not one of whom had been sworn.

Mr. THAYER discussed the question as to whether this was a court or not. They had to come down to the plain words of the Constitution, "The Senate shall have power to try impeachments." If this body was a court now, where did the transformation take place? It was the Senate when it met at 12 o'clock, and had not since adjourned; nor could it be said at what particular point of time the transformation took place, if at all. If the question of interest was to be raised in the case of the Senator from Ohio, it ought with greater reason to be raised against the Senator from Tennessee, (PATTERSON,) who was so closely allied with the President. Besides, every Senator who might succeed to the office of presiding officer, was also interested but one degree less than the Senator from Ohio. The Senator from Ohio could not be deprived of his vote except by a gross usurpation of power. Suppose ten or fifteen Senators were closely allied to the accused. The objection might be made and the whole movement defeated by reducing the body below a quorum.

Mr. HOWARD rose to call the attention of the Chair to the next question before the Senate, and asked whether the pending motion, that other Senators be sworn in, was not in order.

The Chief Justice said that the Senator from Indiana having objected to the Senator from Ohio taking the oath, there was now a motion that the remaining names be called, omitting the name of the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. HOWARD said there was no rule requiring the names to be called in alphabetical order. The remaining names could be called now. He saw no necessity for further discussion of this motion. He thought it was merely a question of order. It seemed to him it must be held that the trial had commenced, and that as the Senate had the whole power to try impeachments, and as the Constitution also prescribed the administration of an oath, it was out of order to interfere with the taking of that oath.

Mr. BUCKALEW asked if the rules did not provide that the presiding officer shall submit all questions to the Senate? But, assuming it to be a question of order, he contended that the clause was intended to apply to the old form of taking the oath by States. The Senate had already adopted a rule for excluding votes in particular cases—a rule founded in justice. The argument was that the Senator had a right, under the Constitution, to represent Ohio. On several occasions recently Senators had presented themselves, and had been denied admission. Here they were organized into a Court to decide the gravest possible questions. The objection was made at the proper time; as, if it were not now made, a number of members not qualified to act, might take part in the proceedings and be judges in the case. It was not only their right, but their duty to raise the question now. They were acting under the Constitution, most of them having already been sworn, and the Chief Justice being there to add dignity and disinterestedness to their deliberations, and they properly raised the question, to be decided at the earliest moment. It was a question arising under the Senate, and they must meet it before they could organize. He was content to take the decision of the Chief Justice of the United States and the opinion of a distinguished commentator, in preference to that of the Senator from Massachusetts. Objections were always made to jurors before they were sworn; if not, it would be too late.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN asked whether the Senator supposed the accused waived his right of challenge by the Senators being all sworn. He could challenge, if at all, after they were organized, and, therefore, this was not the time to make the objection.

Mr. BUCKALEW was not talking of challenges. It had not been put upon that ground by the Senator from Indiana (Mr. HENDRICKS.) Challenge was a right given by statute. The question was simply their own organization. Any body having the right decided on the qualifications of its members.

Mr. NORTON proceeded to reply to Mr. BUCKALEW. He said the Constitution had made the tribunal itself, and they had no right to constitute one. It was not important what they called the Senate now, but it was material that they should act as the Constitution authorized them, in the trial of impeachment. As a Senate, the Senator from Ohio being a member of the Senate, performing duties imposed upon them by the Constitution, it was idle, then, to talk about organizing a court, when the Constitution placed certain duties upon them.

At 4:30 o'clock, Mr. GRIMES, after premising that the Chief Justice having sat since 11 o'clock, must be fatigued, moved to adjourn.

Mr. HOWARD suggested that as a Court they could not adjourn the Senate, and Mr. GRIMES moved to adjourn the Court until to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

The Chief Justice put the motion, declared it carried, and vacated the chair, whereupon the President *pro tem.* having resumed the chair and called the Senate to order, Mr. ANTHONY tried to call up some pending business, but on motion of Mr. CHANDLER the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

There were not more than two dozen members in their seats when the House met, and a very few spectators in the galleries.

The public interests in the Congressional proceedings being now transferred to the Senate, many members have procured leave of absence either to go home, or to take part in the political canvass in Maine, New-Hampshire, and other States, under the impression that no legislative business will be done by the House during the impeachment trial.

IMPEACHMENT INDORSED.

M. LYNCH presented resolutions of the Maine House of Representatives in favor of voting unanimously for the impeachment of the President.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

Mr. ELIOT, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill providing that in case of removal of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States from office, or his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the same shall devolve on the Associate Justice of such Court whose commission is senior in time, and that such Associate Justice shall be Chief Justice of such Court until such inability shall be removed, or another appointment duly made and a Chief Justice duly qualified, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with leave to report at any time.

TREATMENT OF EMIGRANT PASSENGERS.

Mr. EGGLESTON presented resolutions of the German citizens of Cincinnati, with reference to the treatment of emigrant passengers, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

LIGHTHOUSE AT KEYPORT, N. J.

Mr. HAIGHT offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the necessity of erecting a lighthouse at Cliffwood, opposite to Keyport, N. J., which was adopted.

NATIONAL ART UNION.

Mr. BANKS introduced a bill for the incorporation of the National Art Union Association; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

THE LAKE REVENUE STEAMERS.

Mr. SCOFIELD presented a petition of the citizens of Erie, Penn., protesting against the sale of the revenue steamers on the lakes; *first*, because they are of great service in preventing and detecting smugglers; *second*, because, in the event of a foreign war, they would be of great use in protecting the commerce of the lakes; *third*, because they are of great use to vessels in time of distress; and *fourth*, because, if sold, it would be at a very great sacrifice.

THE OVERLAND MAIL—CONGRESS INDORSED.

The Speaker then presented communications from the Postmaster-General in reference to the overland mail contracts, and resolutions of the South Carolina Constitutional Convention, rendering thanks to Congress, to Secretary STANTON and to Gen. GRANT for their patriotic course.

MR. BAXTER'S FUNERAL.

The Speaker said he had been requested to state that the funeral of Mr. BAXTER, formerly Representative from Vermont, would take place on Sunday next at 3 o'clock, to which the members were invited.

THE WASHINGTON GAS COMPANY.

On motion of Mr. BAUM the Committee for the District of Columbia was instructed to inquire what legislation was necessary to compel the Washington Gas Company to reduce its extortional charges.

POSTAL MAIL AGENTS.

On motion of Mr. NEWCOMB, the Postmaster-General was directed to furnish information as to the appointment of special mail agents.

THE BANKING LAW.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, the Committee on Banking and Currency was instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the General Banking Law, so that the State banks in the process of liquidation may, after faithful payment of all just demands, be relieved from the necessity of making monthly statements, and from payment of tax on outstanding circulation.

THE TENNESSEE CONTESTED ELECTION.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the case of R. R. BUTLER, Representative elect from the First District of Tennessee.

Mr. CHANLER addressed the House, arguing that Mr. BUTLER should have his seat. The people of his district having been entitled to a representation in the Confederate Legislature, and they are now entitled to a representation here, but that the test oath itself should be abrogated altogether, instead of slicing it into doses to suit the stomachs of persons presenting themselves for admission as members. The principle of representation overrode all test oaths.

IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. JUDD moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to attend the Impeachment Managers at the Bar of the Senate.

Mr. FARNSWORTH opposed the motion, reminding the House that it was only the Managers who were invited to be present, and that it did not comport with the dignity of the House to be going back and forth to the Senate Chamber, where no provision was made for the reception of the members.

The Speaker stated that the Managers were now at the bar of the House, and would probably state their views on the subject.

Mr. BINGHAM, the Chairman, said that, after consultation with the Managers, it had not been supposed, as there was to be to-day nothing but a formal organization of the Court of Impeachment, that it was necessary to ask the House to attend until issue were joined.

Mr. JUDD, on hearing the statements, withdrew his motion.

The Managers then withdrew to the Senate Chamber, and the discussion in reference to the Representative elect from Tennessee went on, before a very thin house.

Mr. COOK argued in favor of the motion made by him yesterday, to recommit, with instructions.

During the speech Mr. ELDRIDGE intimated that the gentleman was "wasting his sweetness on the desert air," as there were so few members present, and he suggested an adjournment.

Mr. COOK declined to yield for that purpose, and remarked that he would concentrate his whole argument on the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. SCHENCK opposed the joint resolution, and advocated the proposition.

Messrs. COOK, BAKER, and KELLEY took the same ground.

Mr. HARDING opposed the admission of Mr. BUTLER under any circumstances. He did not believe that Mr. BUTLER had rendered to the Union men such services as would except him from the general operation of the law.

PROPOSITION TO ADJOURN.

Mr. POLAND, at the suggestion of several members, moved that when the House adjourn, it be to Monday next.

Mr. FARNSWORTH was in favor of this. While, he said, the Impeachment was in progress, the House was constructively present in the Senate, and, therefore, the House could transact no business. It would be incongruous to send bills to the President for his approval while he is being tried for high crimes and misdemeanors.

Mr. MYERS said the country was much interested in the announcement that the Committee on Ways and Means were about to report a bill to repeal the tax on manufactures. As the determination of the question by the House would take much time, he suggested that a bill be passed relieving manufactures from duty for a limited time, or until the whole system shall be perfected, or for sixty days.

Mr. SCHENCK remarked that the present laws were in about twenty statutes, and consequently were in piecemeal. Some of them contain what was in others, some contradict and some modify others. The actual condition of the law could be found only by collation—comparing one part with another—and making one body of all the laws consistent in all their different parts. If a joint resolution or bill, such as the gentleman from Pennsylvania had suggested, be passed it would of course except tobacco, distilled spirits, &c., from its provisions; all of which would be provided for in the general regulations. He thought that an adjournment over would enable the Committee of Ways and Means to facilitate their business; for although the Committee were authorized to sit during the session of the House, it was a divided allegiance. The Committee would provide for the taxation of certain things and say nothing about others. The question should be submitted to the Committee as to whether they could continue such a bill as suggested by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, without deranging the general plan which they propose in the revision of the laws.

Mr. POLAND repeated that he had made the motion to adjourn over at the request of members on this floor; it was not in accordance with his own choice and judgment, but as some oppose the motion he would withdraw it.

THE TENNESSEE MEMBER ELECT.

The contested election case was resumed.

Mr. KELSEY moved that Mr. POWELL, who it was said by several gentlemen received only forty-four votes, and who contested or claimed the seat, be permitted to address the House.

The motion was disagreed to.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, advocated the resolution reported from the Committee on Elections, to modify the Congressional oath so that Mr. BUTLER might be enabled to take his seat.

Mr. MILLER, of Pennsylvania, was against the resolution, the applicant having as member of the Tennessee rebel Legislature sworn to support the Southern Confederacy. It would be dangerous to relax the law. The next step would be to ask that the law be modified to admit ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS if he should be elected to represent one of the Congressional Districts of Georgia. They had better wait until the Southern States had organized loyal governments, and sent men here able to take the oath as it now stood. It became the Republican Party to be consistent. The oath saved us in the rebellion, the results of which were not yet over.

MR. R. R. BUTLER AGAIN.

Mr. DAWES regretted that the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. MILLER,) in the face of all the testimony, had thought proper to arraign Mr. BUTLER for a lack of loyalty. That gentleman read testimony in a light different from himself and the 11,000 loyal citizens of Tennessee who had voted for him.

Mr. DAWES read the New Testament narrative of the Pharisee and the Publican, saying that he made no application of it to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The House adopted the resolution of Mr. PAINE recommitting the report of the Committee on Elections, with instructions.

Mr. DAWES immediately reported back the proposition, and on his motion its consideration was postponed until to-morrow after the morning hour.

NATIONAL ASYLUM MANAGERS.

Mr. GARFIELD, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill appointing ERASTUS B. WALCOTT, of Wisconsin, JOHN H. MARTINDALE, of New-York, and HUGH L. BOND, of Maryland, Managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, and authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish from captured ordnance, such ordnance with their implements as he may deem proper to the several national asylums, for the purpose of firing salutes, and such small arms and equipments as may be necessary for the purpose of guard duty at the asylums, which was passed.

THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. STEWART presented the petition of Mr. LUTHER WYMAN and others for the repeal of the income tax, and Mr. KETCHAM presented the petition of Mr. GEO. VAN KLUCK and others, of Poughkeepsie, New-York, for a reduction of internal revenue taxes.

The House at 4 o'clock adjourned.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Continuation of the McArdle Case—Argument of David Dudley Field.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, March 5.

In the Supreme Court to-day, Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD spoke on behalf of the appellant. If, he said, he were ambitious to connect his name with the great events in the constitutional history of the country, he should desire no better opportunity than that which this cause afforded. What was here transacted would remain in the memory of men long after the feet which now trod this Capitol have gone to their resting place, and the voices now so loud are forever silenced. Though the counsel who appeared here were inferior in position to the Court, yet they must share a portion of the responsibility, while the words that fall from this bench must sound forever in the jurisprudence of the country. In approaching the argument in this great cause they should all exclude from it every extraneous or disturbing element. They should be elevated if they could above the strife and passions of the hour to a more serene and purer atmosphere where struggles for office and the rise and fall of parties; and with the policy of the President and of Congress they had nothing to do within the walls of this chamber of justice; they look only to the law and the Constitution; but this did not prevent them from taking care that the independence of the Bench and the Bar should not be menaced; but if so, that the menace should be repelled. He made this remark because one of the counsel on the other side saw proper to say that it was the duty of counsel to admonish the Court. Admonition of what? Of impeachment? because you differ with Congress on a constitutional question? or admonish that the Court, at some future time, shall be reorganized? or a law passed requiring two-thirds or three-fourths of the entire number to give validity and force to its decisions, or even to exclude the Court from this Chamber? Admonition from whom? They knew that the President had none to give; he disclaimed it. They knew that counsel were deputed by the Secretary of War to appear here in this case. Was it an admonition from him? It was known that his friend, the Secretary of War, was barricaded in his own office, from which he could not move. Then did the admonition come from Congress? He had the highest respect for the body which controls the legislation of this country. It was designed to represent the States or people; but when he reflected that the recent elections showed that those in Congress from New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and California represented only a minority of the people, the admonition came with less force than it otherwise might. As an appendant of the admonition, they were told that the Judiciary was not an equal coördinate department of the Government. Was there any coördinate department? Were there coördinate departments? For the first time it had been suggested here that the Judiciary Department was not coördinate with the others. This idea never entered the minds of those who made the Constitution. In the Convention which framed that instrument the first thing done was to pass a resolution declaring that the National Government shall consist of supreme legislative, executive and judiciary departments, and after reading from the *Federalist* words which, he said, were written as if in the spirit of prophecy, he maintained that the degree of separation required in the performance of their respective duties was essential to free government. Neither ought to possess, either directly or indirectly, any power to overrule or influence the other in their respective functions. Power was encroaching continually, and therefore it was necessary to guard against its improper influence. He had said enough to show that not only should no admonition be given, but none can come without offence, and if it come, it must, as it would be, resisted. The case before the Court was that of a man MCARDLE, a citizen of Mississippi, who, in October, 1867, was arrested and brought before a military commission, charged with military offence. The question for the Court to decide was whether, under our constitutional form of government, a citizen could be thus subject to military trial—a citizen not impressed with a military character. To maintain this assumption of power counsel came here under the authority of the Secretary of War, and the additional question was, whether the Reconstruction acts were or were not reconcilable with the supreme law of the land, and whether a State could be seized and governed by the military. The prominent question hinged on the preamble of the original act, and on the first and third sections of it. He denied the truth of the assertion in the preamble that there is no legal State Government in Mississippi, and that there is no adequate protection therein to life and property. He also said that even if this were true, it was not competent for Congress to carry it on by military power alone. There was no authority in the Constitution for it. The Constitution was made to operate in time of peace as well as in war, and was intended for all time.

Mr. FIELD then proceeded to argue as against the counsel for the military authorities, that the United States Circuit Court for Mississippi had jurisdiction in the case. He next attacked the premises on which it was claimed military rule was founded; quoting authorities to show that the citizens of the Territories, as well as of the States, were everywhere protected by the Constitution of the United States. He, in further denial of the truth of the preamble, said it was untrue that on the 2d of March, 1867, when the act was passed, there was no legal State Government in Mississippi, in the constitutional sense. Whence had Congress derived the power to declare that there was no legal Government in Mississippi? If they could do it in this case they could come into the State of New-York and declare that no legal Government existed. But they had no more power to do this than they had to declare that the Government of Great Britain and Ireland was a void Government. New-York chose to amend her Constitution in her own way, independent of Congress, with the observance only that it shall be republican in form. Congress can have nothing to do with her or she with it. The authority to declare a thing is authority to decide it. He accepted the proposition that the military could be brought to the aid of the civil power, but denied that the military was paramount to the civil power. In one case there was the servant, and in the other the master, and his argument had been against the military power as the master. Whatever might be the truth or not of the preamble, the military power could not be imposed under the Constitution as the master of the people. Standing alone, therefore, the preamble did not justify the acts of Congress. He then, at length, replied to and controverted the positions of the opposing counsel, which he classed as four in number, namely:

First—That the clause in the Constitution guaranteeing a republican government to every State justifies Congress in interposing to establish a government in Mississippi.

Second—That this right is given to Congress by the power of the conqueror, who can govern the conquered as they please.

Third—That as traitors they have forfeited all their rights, and therefore Congress has full power over the subject; and,

Fourth—That this power is in the exercise of belligerent rights.

The Court adjourned in order that the Chief Justice might go to the Senate to organize the Court of Impeachment.

NEW-YORK.

The Impeachment of Canal Commissioner Dorn—The Streets of New-York.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 5, 1868.

The Assembly was on General Orders to-day, with slight variations.

Mr. JACOBS called up his resolution for the impeachment of Canal Commissioner DORN, and it was passed, with but one dissenting voice.

It is not often that in a deliberative body there is manifested such a determination to kick at nothing. Commissioner DORN, politically, is as dead as a smoked herring. The Democratic Party cannot, and the Republican will not, support or aid him in anything of a public character until the recollection of the Investigating Committee of last year fades out. He was first denounced by his own political friends, and to-day in the Senate could not get one vote in his favor—if Senators were acting as Senators only. If they are called to act as Judges the case may be different. Why, then, should the State be put to the expense of a formal trial, by impeachment, of so small an offence?

IN THE SENATE.

About the most noticeable feature in the Senate proceedings was the resolutions offered by Senator CREAMER, directing the Committee on Municipal Affairs to investigate the condition of the streets of New-York, the terms and conditions of the contract for the cleaning (for non-cleaning) of the same, and report what legislation is necessary to remedy the evils complained of. The Committee were authorized to send for persons and papers, but (on the motion of some wiseacre) without expense to the State, was it not the Egyptians, who were required to make bricks without straw? I am but indifferently posted in biblical literature, but I think it was Pharaoh who invented that requirement. The Legislature seems to be full of Pharaohs. Whenever a proposition is made to probe some great evil, somebody (stealing the livery of heaven) insists that it shall be done "without expense to the State." Wherein does your modern demagogue differ from the gentleman who exacted of the Egyptians? If there is any difference I cannot see it.

THE ARCADE RAILROAD BILL

Was introduced in the Senate this morning. It provides for a lower depth to Broadway, or another street, with sidewalks and railroad tracks under what is now Broadway. The incorporators are about forty in number. Among them I notice the names of GEORGE OPDYKE, CHARLES A. DANA, JOHN THOMPSON, E. R. PHELPS, M. L. COBB, R. H. ODELL, F. M. KELLY and NORMAN STRATTON.

The bill was duly referred to what seems to be a kind of tomb of the capulets, viz., the Railroad Committee.

Mr. CAULDWELL introduced a bill to authorize the towns on the west shore of the Hudson River to issue bonds for the purpose of aiding the construction of the West Shore Railroad.

Mr. STANFORD offered a bill which will entitle him to the lasting gratitude of all country publishers. It provides that they shall hereafter receive not more than 75 cents per folio for publishing the Session laws. The present price is 30 cents per folio.

Mr. BEACH introduced a bill to give Sheriffs 25 cents a mile each way when serving subpœnas; when serving attachments or executions, 10 cents a mile one way, estimating the distance from the Court-house; for attending court $3 per day and 10 cents per mile.

LEO.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thusday, March 5.

BILLS REPORTED.

Authorizing an exchange of land between the Commissioners of Charity and the Commissioners of Emigration.

Incorporating the Yonkers and Alpine Ferry Company.

To amend the charters of the Morrisania, Binghamton, People's, Yonkers, and Clinton, New-York, Savings Banks.

Relative to the Courts of Sessions in New-York.

To amend the charter of the Buffalo City Railroad.

By Mr. O'DONNELL—To make the amount issued by Fire Insurance Companies, *prima facie* evidence of the amount of loss in case of fire.

By Mr. CREAMER—To amend the law relative to carrying concealed weapons.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BANKS—For the relief of certain religious societies in New-York, Kings and Westchester Counties, and to amend the act for the incorporation of religious societies, so far as the same affects societies in communion with the Protestant Episcopal Church.

By Mr. PIERCE—To widen portions of Sackett and other streets in Brooklyn.

By Mr. STANFORD—Fixing the pay for the publication of the Session Laws at seventy-five cents per folio.

By Mr. PALMER—Authorizing the construction of an arcade underground railroad in New-York.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—To facilitate the construction of the West Shore Hudson River Railroad, and to authorize town subscriptions to the capital stock.

By Mr. PARKER—To enable the Clifton Iron Ore Railroad Company to transfer passengers.

By Mr. KENNEDY—Authorizing the cancellation of the contracts for keeping in repair section three of the Genesee Canal, and sections eight and nine of the Erie Canal.

By Mr. MURPHY—To provide for the payment for fire hose furnished the City of Brooklyn last year. The bill appropriates $17,000.

On motion of Mr. CREAMER, a resolution was adopted expressing the belief that the present contract system for keeping the streets of New-York clean is inefficient, and authorizing the Committee on Municipal Affairs to report what legislation is necessary to remedy the evils complained of.

By Mr. PALMER—To provide for the better establishment, government, regulation and economy of public schools in New-York. The bill appoints Samuel Sloan, Cornelius K. Garrison, John T. Hoffman, Horatio Allen, Henry J. Raymond, Charles O'Conor, Daniel F. Tieman, Manton Marble, Erastus Brooks, Smith Ely, Jr., and Adam Morriss, a committee to examine and report upon the school system of the City.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

The Canal Deficiency Appropriation bill, authorizing the Kings County Supervisors to raise $50,000 for the support of the poor.

Amending the charter of the City of Hudson.

To revise the charter of the City of Auburn.

To aid in the construction of the Newsboys' Lodging-house in the City of New-York, the bill appropriating therefor $30,000 of the excise moneys collected in the Metropolitan District.

Mr. CREAMER introduced a bill fixing the salary of members of the New-York Common Council at $3,500 per annum, in lieu of all other fees and charges.

Mr. PIERCE introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, Grave charges have been made in the newspapers and before the Supreme Court in reference to the management of the Erie Railway Committee, and that the general management of said Company is controlled by persons who systematically make use of their positions to depreciate and destroy the value of the stock of such Company, and that the Directors of such Company have issued a larger amount of stock than it is entitled to by law. Therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of three Senators be appointed to examine into the condition of such Company and into the said charges, with power to send for persons and papers.

The bill was adopted by a vote of 16 to 7.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

IMPEACHMENT OF CANAL COMMISSIONER DORN.

Mr. JACOBS called up the report of the Committee for the impeachment of R. C. DORN, Canal Commissioner, and moved the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That ROBERT C. DORN, Canal Commissioner, be and he is hereby impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors.

The resolution was adopted by yeas, 95; nays, 1.

Mr. JACOBS then moved the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether the power of impeachment vested in the Assembly by the Constitution extends to officers whose terms of office have expired.

Adopted.

Mr. JACOBS moved for the appointment of a committee of two to inform the Senate that Canal Commissioner DORN has been impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors. Carried, and Mr. JACOBS, of Kings, and Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Washington, were appointed such committee.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

Relative to taxes and assessments in New-York.

In relation to the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Recess till 7½ o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. FREAR—To amend the charter of the North River Savings Bank.

By Mr. RILEY—To extend the powers of the Sheriff of New-York City by allowing him to serve all subpœnas now served by the City Marshal.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

To amend the Brooklyn City charter; to incorporate the Rochester Safe Deposit Company; to improve Park avenue, Brooklyn. Adjourned.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Irish Question—The Abyssinian Expedition—An International Congress—The Laws of Citizenship—Trades-Unionism—Theatrical Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Wednesday, Feb. 19, 1868.

The severe illness of Earl Derby occasions an interruption to the business of Parliament, as there is no one in the Upper House who can supply his place. The *Times*, which last Saturday prematurely announced the death of Mr. Justice Shee, yesterday published all but an obituary of Lord Derby, reviewing his life, and speaking of his character in the past tense, declaring that the political career, if not the life of the "Rupert of debate," was ended. And while he is struggling with his most painful malady, the question is mooted of who shall be his successor. Lord Stanley, of course, will succeed to the Earldom, and take his seat in the Lords, but Lord Stanley, though a safe, prudent statesman, is felt by every one to be not quite fitted to take the highest place in the Government. Even now Mr. Disraeli is the real leader—the true monarch of England. The royal lady at the Isle of Wight, whose walks and drives are daily chronicled in two inches of Court intelligence, has about as little to do with governing England as any lady in it, and very much less than several who might be mentioned. But the real as well as official leader of the House of Commons governs England, and is the true Prime Minister. Therefore, since there seems no prospect of any but a Tory Government—since the Tory Government is the most progressive and radical England ever had—Disraeli, if there be any change, should be nominally, as well as really, at the head of the Cabinet. You will be told that he is not trusted. The only answer to that is, that he *is* trusted to guide and govern England. What higher proof of trust than that?

THE IRISH QUESTION.

Ireland is the question of the moment. An Irish Reform bill will be introduced in a few days; not that the Irish care much for it, but the Government means to show them that they may expect fair treatment, and that is half the battle. All people are to be conciliated by generosity, magnanimity, justice. The Irish like attention and consideration. When George IV. for his sins could not drive through London without the risk of being hooted and pelted by the mob, he was received with demonstrations of enthusiastic loyalty in Dublin—just because he went there. There are fourteen royal residences in England and Scotland; not one in Ireland. The Irish resent neglect, and they hate shabbiness; and the Government in Ireland has been terribly shabby. For example, the grass grown in Phœnix Park, Dublin, brings three or four times as much as the money expended upon it, and the Government puts the profit in its pocket, though it might well be spent in needed improvements. This is a sample. The Irish do not so much mind persecution, eviction and starvation; they have got used to them; but they want polite treatment. Mr. Fortescue, on the bill for suspending for the fifth time the writ of *habeas corpus*, said there existed in Ireland a lamentable and unsound state of things—an insurrectionary and dangerous conspiracy which had not been crushed. The real difficulty was that the great majority of the people had no share in the government of the country, and that Ireland was still treated as conquered territory. It appears that the longest term of imprisonment on mere suspicion, without any charge of crime or misdemeanor, has been a year and eleven months. There are now nearly a hundred such prisoners. Many, some hundreds in all, I believe, have been discharged after various terms, "without a stain on their characters;" but I do not learn that the Government makes any compensation to such prisoners for false imprisonment.

Earl Russell has published a pamphlet on the Irish question. In his jaunty way he is as ready to take command of the Irish difficulty as of the Channel fleet. It is only to take away seven-eighths of the endowment of the Protestant Establishment, and endow the Roman Catholics and Presbyterians, putting them all on an equality; Cardinal Cullen and the Catholic Bishops sitting in the House of Lords, or banishing the Protestant Bishops, which would be the easiest way of satisfying the peerless Presbyterians. And this is the Lord John, whom *Punch* portrayed some time ago as writing "no Popery" on Cardinal Wiseman's door, and then cutting round the corner.

VIEWS OF EARL RUSSELL AND J. S. MILL.

Mr. J. S. Mill, whom Englishmen are never tired of calling their "great authority" on political economy, has also written a pamphlet on the Irish question. It is always difficult, he says, to govern well and satisfactorily a conquered country, especially when it is of a different race and religion, and the conquering country is "one of the most conceited of its own institutions." Englishmen have always gone upon the principle that what is good for them must be good for Ireland. But the character, habits and wants of the two peoples are entirely different, and they need different laws and institutions. Especially they need an entirely different system of land tenure. The land in Ireland was formerly the property of the tribe, and not held as private property. If the French, in '98 had succeeded in the conquest of Ireland, they would have introduced their own system of peasant proprietors. Mr. Mill proposes that the Government take all the land, paying a proper compensation, and give fixed tenures to the cultivators. This he believes would produce instant contentment and double the production of Ireland. Independence would be costly and dangerous, and federation is full of difficulties. So far, so good; but will England be brave enough to carry out so large and radical a measure. She could emancipate the slaves in the West Indies, carry out a great land reform in the East Indies, grant local self-government and religious equality to Canada and Australia; but will she give any of these blessings to Ireland? This is what the present session of Parliament may determine.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

The news from Abyssinia stirs up the British taxpayer. The nation is paying for freight alone at the rate of £5,000,000 a year. If the prisoners are liberated, they will cost not less than £2,000,000 each. But what if they are not? The Government has declared that when they can or cannot release them, they will leave the country. The other chiefs, on these terms, will not unite against Theodore. He is supposed to be at Magdala. The Egyptians are advancing. While the English get on half a mile a day, the Ægyptians can go twenty-five miles. They carry, in dried meats, rusks, &c., fourteen day's provisions, and trust the country for the rest. The English are reduced to three quarts of water each at Annesley Bay, and eat up provisions at Senafé rather faster than the mules accumulate them. But nineteen miles of water pipes are on the way through Egypt—why not six months ago? By the time they arrive and are laid down, the rainy season will have flooded the country. But they will be ready for next Autumn. As I am a taxpayer, of course I feel all this acutely. Every few days a man comes round with bills for house tax, taxes for male servants, carriages with four and two wheels, dogs, hair powder, armorial bearings, poor's rate, church rate, lighting rate, rate for footways, scavengering and slopping the pavement, watering rate, sewer rate, and so on. You pay, read the telegrams from Abyssinia, of the rolling of costly iron-clads like the *Royal Alfred*, flagship on the North American station, for instance, which in a rough seaway rolls thirty to forty degrees ten times a minute—lively boat that—and other items of national expense, and grumble or write to the newspapers about it.

Seriously, the taxpayer has cyphered it out that the cost of trying to rescue the Abyssinian prisoners would have built twenty iron-clads equal to the *Hercules*, now considered the most powerful afloat.

AN INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

The Emperor Napoleon, any time these ten years past, has been urging upon the Great Powers of the world the policy of an International Congress to settle great and grave questions—the Papacy, the Eastern question, disarmament, &c. He has wished the Great Powers of the world to come to such terms with each other that they could spare their people the cost of great and constantly increasing fleets and armies. The English Government has not been very favorable to such a plan, but there are signs that a Congress just now, would not be unwelcome. England has some difficulties of her own. "Historicus," in one of his luminous letters in the *Times*, proposes a Congress at which all questions between England and America may be settled. This would be better than an arbitration. All nations are more or less interested in the questions of naturalization, expatriation, extradition, the rights of aliens, blockades, recognitions of belligerency, passports, tariffs, consulates, and so on. If all these questions were settled by a Congress, by whose decision every Power would agree to be bound, and provision were also made for the reference of any question that might arise, war between civilized nations would not be necessary. All the military and naval force required would be a general police, to which each would contribute, for the suppression of piracy, the slave trade, and any eccentricities of barbarous nations or savage tribes. Of course, each country would still be obliged to settle its own internal affairs. England would still have to put down Fenianism in Ireland; America would have to reconstruct her conquered territories; the Sultan would have Crete to reduce or liberate, and Italy Rome to acquire, if it belongs to her, or let alone if it does not. Such a Congress would remove all fear of war between England and America, just now the most dreaded of calamities; and so I give "Historicus" my adhesion.

THE CITIZENSHIP QUESTION.

Mr. C. Forster gave notice last night of his intention to call attention to the present state of the law respecting the allegiance of British subjects in foreign countries. There is no indication of what action will be taken in the matter. As it is one which concerns all the countries of Western Europe, they may act in concert, and it will take time, with or without a Congress, to agree upon a united policy. About the same time a bomb-shell fell upon the table of the House, which, though it did not explode, produced a feeling of uneasiness, not to say consternation. It was loaded by Mr. Seward with the following *charge:*

"The United States have constantly maintained from the beginning that the Queen's proclamation of 1861, which accorded belligerent rights to insurgents against the authority of the United States, was not justified on any grounds, either of necessity or moral right, and, therefore, was an act of wrongful intervention, a departure from the obligation of existing treaties, and without the sanction of the law of nations."

Mr. Adams, having seen this ominous explosive laid upon the table of the House, between the Government and Opposition benches, the mace and the Speaker's wig, will take early opportunity, it is said, to return to America. The question, who is coming over to gently draw the charge, or otherwise, is, as you may imagine, exciting some interest, and I am disposed to think the banks will not be rid of their surplus gold until that question, and one or two more, are settled. It is not very clear, I think, what should be done. If Lord Russell went off half-cocked, Lord Stanley can apologize. The "Stripes and Stars," by way of reparation, might be hoisted on the Victoria Tower, and saluted from the Tower of London, while Lord Russell was taking a dinner of leeks at the Reform Club. Anything for a quiet life. It was Russell who got England into its trouble with Abyssinia, and came near embroiling her with several of the continental Powers. He has a finger in every pie, and for the most part makes mischief. Lord Stanley is cold and cautious—Mr. Disraeli is penetrating, sagacious, and, above all, practical. He will pull the fuse out of that shell.

TRADES-UNIONISM.

The Trades Union delegates have had their conference with Mr. Gladstone. It amounts to very little. The things he complained of were declared to be local regulations, and were not defended. The delegates asserted that a fixed maximum of wages and a limitation of apprentices was necessary for the protection of workingmen. The whole theory of free trade was abandoned. Even Mr. Gladstone did not defend it. For the want of sufficient protection it was said that of 32,000 tailors in London 15,000 were sunk in the depths of misery. The protection of Trade Union regulations—or a stringent government—was necessary to enable England to compete with foreign countries. Relax the rules, and you lower the standard of work. But the vital questions were scarcely touched upon. It was evident from his remarks that Mr. Gladstone knows very little about them.

THEATRICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Bandmann, his American friends will be glad to hear, has made a very decided success at the Lyceum. "Narcise" is too long for London, is overloaded with Mr. Smith's ballet and things, and has too much that is not Bandmann. The critics liked him so much that they were impatient of the scenes in which he did not appear. He is well supported by Miss Milly Palmer, Miss Furtado, Miss Herbert, Mr. George Jordan, &c., but he throws them all so much into the shade by the interest he inspires, that apart from him, they seem, but that may be the fault of the dramatist, tiresome and impertinent.

Miss Menken, closing her engagement at Astley's, has made her appearance in the courts as plaintiff and defendant. Two years ago, at the suggestion of her manager, she set up a carriage with silver bells and fantastic ornaments, rampant horses, glittering plate and servants in livery. The coquettish affair drew crowds of admirers, and was, no doubt, a good advertisement, but rather costly. Miss Menken went on paying until she had paid $1,500 for the pretty gimcrack, and thought it was enough. She took it to America and sold it for $200, and resisted the payment of a balance of $150. But a British jury naturally found a verdict for a British tradesman. MONADNOCK.

The Great Pedestrian Contest in Boston.

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

Within the past few days our names have been brought somewhat conspicuously before the public, in connection with what is termed a "great pedestrian contest." On the principle that whatever is worth chronicling at all is worth chronicling correctly, and as all the printed accounts of the "event" in question either exceed or fall short of the truth, we take the liberty of stating the actual facts in the case.

The walking match between the two subscribers to this letter had its origin in a bit of pleasantry several weeks ago in the City of Philadelphia. From day to day since it has been the theme of much good-natured "bounce" between us, and has been looked forward to with no little interest and amusement by us both. We have not, however, had the advantage of training for the walk, but have pursued our usual avocations with our accustomed regularity.

The match itself occurred on Saturday last, Feb. 29, at noon. "The men" (to speak in sporting phrase) were started from a point on the Milldam road about half a mile this side the toll-house, the starters and umpires being Mr. Chas. Dickens and Mr. James T. Fields. The course was over the Milldam road to the village of Newton Centre, the distance being six and one-half miles out and six and one-half miles back. The time in which the walk was actually accomplished was 2 hours 48 minutes—the outward time being 1 hour 22 minutes, and the inward time 1 hour 26 minutes. The match was won by Mr. Osgood, who came in precisely 7 minutes ahead.

May we be permitted to suggest to such of your readers as may have aspirations for becoming suddenly famous, that they cannot find a surer or a harder road to glory than the road to Newton Centre, with the snow a foot deep, as it was on Saturday.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,
JAMES R. OSGOOD,
GEORGE DOLBY.

Boston, March 3, 1868.

Attempts to Threaten and Overawe Senators on Impeachment.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

Washington, D. C., March 2, 1868.

A great deal of speculation is now being indulged in relative to the probable result of impeachment in the United States Senate. Understanding perfectly the faint-heartedness of Republican Senators, Democrats and rebels are openly boasting of the ability of the President to procure votes enough to prevent a conviction. They even go so far as to name the members that are to prove false and fail to meet the requirements of the hour, by voting not guilty on the final determination of the case. Among the eight supposed false men named are Trumbull, Fessenden, Morgan, Ross, Van Winkle and Frelinghuysen. While I am aware true and earnest Radicals have as little reason to put their trust in the Republican Senators as the chosen people of God in ancient times had for putting their "trust in Princes," I do not, and cannot believe, there is one particle of reason for making such assertions. *Not one Republican Senator, in my opinion, has the moral courage to refuse to convict, if the evidence will justify a conviction. These Senators have been driven into a corner by the resolute determination of the Radical element of the nation, where they cannot do otherwise than act with courage. Their political life now depends upon a conviction, and even political cowards will show fight when they cannot possibly avoid it. That is peculiarly the present condition of the Conservative Republicans of the United States Senate.* They have no possible chance of success in the future save in the impeachment and removal of Andrew Johnson, and no one need for a moment doubt their willingness to vote yes on that measure, *when that yes will save their political existence*, and a no would be the death-knell of the Republican Party at the ensuing elections. The truth is, Republican Senators and the Republican Party are now on board a ship in a storm, and there is no possible way of taking her into a safe harbor but through the channel of impeachment, and that is just as apparent to Senators as to Radical agitators. We have no reason to fear the Senate, *even admitting the faint-heartedness and red-tape worshipping propensities of Republican members of that body. The Radical masses stand behind urging them forward*, and they had much rather face the shattered fragments of a routed Conservatism than meet the frowns and indignation of the invincible host of Radicalism.

But while it is quite certain the Senate will convict, it is by no means certain they will discharge their whole duty in the matter. In this case, as in all other great measures pending before that body, *Radicalism will be compelled to give common sense to some eight or nine Senators before they can be made fully to comprehend the logic of the situation.* Generally that requires some six months' hard, persevering labors to be made successful; and judging from the past, we have very good reason to expect naught but a stupid blundering upon a correct conclusion, instead of a sensible, well conducted proceeding.

Common sense would require a suspension from office, during trial; but *Senatorial knee-shaking will be quite likely to proceed without a resort to such a measure.* I understand well what arguments, or rather poor shadows of argument, are resorted to for the purpose of satisfying the people there is no power of suspension from office during trial. *But all such clouded moonshine will fail to satisfy a single intelligent Radical voter in the land.* The honest voters who look upon subjects in the light of common sense, instead of approaching them as quibbling, faint-hearted pettifogers, hunting excuses *for not coming up to the requirements of the hour*, consider a trial necessarily gives the tribunal before which it is conducted authority over the person tried. They regard a trial where the party tried is permitted to tamper with and change the constitution of the court during the progress of that trial a mockery and a farce.

Wendell Phillips on Impeachment.

Mr. Phillips delivered a lecture in Cincinnati on Monday night, in which he gave at length his views on impeachment, Congress and Gen. Grant. In speaking of the impeachment of the President he said:

"My wish to impeach him two years ago was not technical. It was because the man, either by his wishes or his perverseness, had set himself up systematically to save the South from the verdict of history, and from the necessity of the epoch in which we are living. This is his great crime. Every single act since the Summer of 1865 points in that direction. He has been impeached for a single legal, technical offence, and an article in one of your morning journals, which undertakes to arraign my right to speak about impeachment, goes on with great ignorance to state that no matter how foolish a President has been, he could not be arraigned for his follies or his weakness, or his errors. He must have committed some great, flagrant and malignant act. There was never a greater misunderstanding of the nature of impeachment. There never was a more perfect forgetfulness of the fact that impeachment is the act of the reserved sovereignty of the nation, superior to, and sweeping outside of, all its laws, guided by no precedent, responsible to no judge, bound to give no warning, at liberty to violate every legislative principle, no *ex post facto* rule binding it. You cannot be indicted for an act for which the statute has not previously warned you that you would be a felon if you committed it; but the nation leaves itself at no such mercy in regard to its great Judicial and Executive officers. Any thing which, in the judgment of the people, makes a great judicial or executive magistrate unfit for his place—no matter whether the law has warned him of it or not, no matter whether it has been described in law books or not—it is a law which the people make on the emergency; and the emergency makes the law. I do not care whether Andrew Johnson has slipped on the statute or not. It is very evident from the twenty-four months of his government, that either from mental or moral incapacity, he is utterly unable to put himself in the line with the nation's purpose, and the great nation's necessity, and therefore he ought to go. * * * *

The great danger that we are to run is the six months that are to come. Impeachment only opens the door; it only clears the national honor; it only gives business an opportunity to move, its peace and its prosperity. It allows capital to pay its great loans, to seek demand; but beyond lies the great political question, and that is whether we have learned yet what idea to incarnate in our government. What bias to give to the ideas of a State? And, politically, we seem not to have learned them."

Treatment of Immigrants—Letters from Secretary McCulloch and Senator Sumner.

The following letters have been received in response to resolutions adopted at a recent meeting in Cincinnati:

Treasury Department, Feb. 27, 1868.

Gen. A. Moor, President German Immigration Union, Cincinnati, Ohio:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 21st inst., inclosing resolutions adopted by the German Immigration Union at Cincinnati, on the 17th inst., relative to the treatment of immigrants to this country while on shipboard.

The necessity for a thorough revision of the passenger and Navigation laws has long been apparent; but notwithstanding the glaring defects in these laws, making it almost impossible to enforce the penalties before the legal tribunals, various efforts have been made by the Department, within the last few months especially, to secure to immigrants some portion, at least, of the protection contemplated, if not sufficiently expressed, in the laws in force.

It affords me pleasure now to inform you that, in response to a Senate resolution of inquiry, a report was submitted to that body by this Department on the 18th instant, recommending in detail every important amendment that has been suggested by the observation of practical seamen or by the adverse decisions of the courts, and there is every reason to expect that a remedy for the evils complained of will soon be supplied by adequate legislation. The officers of the Department at the several ports where immigrants arrive, acting under instructions from this office, have been making the most vigorous exertions to enforce the passenger and navigation laws, and when more stringent legislation is provided, they will be instructed to spare no efforts to give it thorough, practical effect. I will thank you to communicate this reply to the members of the Immigration Union, and to assure them of my hearty sympathy and cooperation in their philanthropic object to promote the welfare of immigrants on shipboard. Very respectfully,

H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

FROM MR. SUMNER.

Senate Chamber, Feb. 26.

Dear Sir: I have your note of the 25th with the inclosed account of your proceedings at your meeting.

It is certainly necessary that steps should be taken to secure the comfort and safety of passengers on emigrant ships, and I will bear your suggestions in mind, and endeavor to see that the matter receives attention. Yours truly, CHARLES SUMNER.

Movements of Troops in North Carolina.

From the Wilmington Star, March 1.

We learn that it is the intention of the military authorities, in fact orders have already been issued to this effect, to remove all the troops from this section, except the company now on duty here. To this end Company A, Fortieth Infantry, (colored,) now stationed at the mouth of the River, will proceed to Goldsboro' as soon as possible, vacating all the fortifications at the mouth of the river, and leaving them in charge of an ordnance sergeant, as they were when the country was in a state of peace. Caswell is the only place where the semblance of a fort will be maintained, the others having been dismantled, and the troops are now busily engaged shipping nearly all the ordnance to New-York, where it will probably be recast into weapons of more improved patterns. Several guns of heavy calibre are buried under water, and the work of recovering them is extremely tedious. It is desired, however, to move the troops as soon as possible, and it is probable that they may not remain to finish the work.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF DANIEL LORD.

Adjournment of all the Courts—Remarks of Messrs. Evarts, Stoughton, Benedict, Van Cott, and Judges Barnard, Blatchford, Slosson, Brady and Others.

The announcement in the morning papers, yesterday, of the death of Mr. Daniel Lord, created a sadness among the members of the Bench and Bar of New-York, such as we have seldom if ever seen produced in consequence of the death of a New-York jurist. When judges, lawyers and others met around the City Hall and Court-house, with the first shake of the hand the remark was: "Well, another good and great man has gone from among us."

Mr. Lord died on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at his residence in this City, in the seventy-third year of his age. He had long been in the foremost rank of the profession, and was especially distinguished for his learning and experience, and for the high estimation in which he was held as a commercial lawyer. He was one of the few remaining of the high-minded, honorable jurists of this Metropolis, who were the contemporaries of a former generation. Such men as Chief Justices Oakley and Duer, of the Superior Court, Chancellors Walworth and Kent, and Spencer, Wood, Ogden Hoffman, Stevens, Hill, Bradford, and many others that might be named in this City and State, who commenced their professional career at about the same period, have passed away before him. There are but a few more prominent men of the old stock left.

At the opening of the Courts yesterday, lawyers, Judges and all who had business to transact there, seemed aware of Mr. Lord's death, and few, if any, were inclined to go on with the business of the Courts. We have never noticed more unanimity of action in the adjournment of courts than upon this occasion. All in the profession felt that a good and great man had departed, and, for one day, at least, they consented to suspend their court business out of respect to his memory. None of the Federal, State or City Courts did anything beyond the calling of the jury rolls, or some other slight preliminary business, before motions were made to adjourn.

In the United States Courts, Circuit and District, Southern District, yesterday morning, Judge Blatchford having taken his seat—

Mr. Evarts rose and said: May it please the Court, since the adjournment yesterday we have been informed through the public prints, as well as by private information, that the profession and the community have sustained a very great loss in the death of Mr. Daniel Lord, one of the most eminent members of the Bar, one who for fifty years of distinguished professional life has done good service to the interests of justice and the advancement of truth. In every Court of the State, but more especially in this Court; by the side of every leader of the bar in every Court, but more especially here, his services in the administration of justice have been marked by all of ability and integrity which distinguishes the profession of the law. Those who can run back in memory, as I do, to the time when I entered his office as a student, in 1839—he then being in the full exercise of his powers and the full current of professional life, filling a space in the public mind which he continued to fill up to the time of his death, save as far as his sense of what was appropriate to age withdrew him from engagement in the contests of the Court—those who can so run back and recall how in every department of the profession, and in every Court—the highest Court of the State and the nation—the Admiralty and Revenue Courts, the Court of Common Law and Equity, in every duty of honorable service, he filled in our minds, in our respect and reverence, so large a space, cannot doubt that whatever be the pressure of business upon the Courts of this City, it is but the recognition of a higher duty when I ask, as I now do, that, out of respect to his memory, the Court now adjourn.

Mr. Stoughton—In rising to second the motion, I can most earnestly and sincerely indorse all that my learned brother has said concerning the qualities and remarkable professional powers of our brother whom we have lost. I remember him as early as 1839, when he not only stood among the foremost, but in some departments ranked as the ablest and most useful of them all. He was one of the best exemplars of a lawyer that our Bar has known for a generation. He devoted himself to the duties of the profession, rarely turning aside except on some public occasion when something seemed to interest the whole community rather than any party or section of the community—and it has always seemed to me that he was of all the examples one of the safest for our young men to follow. A kind man, more devoted to his friends than those would have supposed, who judged him from his exterior and his manners, which were somewhat formal and cold. His good qualities will be better taken notice of at some other and more favorable time.

Mr. E. C. Benedict—I should not have added anything to what has been said, but that it has been suggested to me that it would be appropriate, because I had known him longer than they. I first knew him in 1825, and at that time he was a young man and was called so; but he then took the same rank and position which he always held. He was associated with the greatest men at the Bar, and was known then to the community of this City—then not so large as now, it is true—as the first commercial lawyer of New-York. Many circumstances, his social position and connection, tended to raise him thus early to that station which he was able to maintain by his own ability and integrity and the confidence of his clients in him. During all this time, while he was thus dealing with the conflicts of the Bar, he was in private life all that has just been said of him, and moreover, he was all this time a devout Christian. He held all the duties of life subordinate to those higher duties which we all of us feel sometimes, and ought to feel at all times, and the sense of those duties helped to build up in him a higher sense of professional duty. He did not come into court simply for success—simply to win the case. I have often heard him say that success was a thing of the slightest importance compared with the administration of justice—with bringing the Court and the Bar and every one to the administration of justice, that highest attribute of divinity. I was greatly shocked at seeing the notice of his death, for I think I and my friend Mr. Stoughton were with him in the last great case which he tried in this Court.

District Attorney Courtney—After what has been said by our friends, who were more intimately associated with Mr. Lord than I, it is, perhaps, unnecessary that I should say anything. I knew him somewhat intimately, and cordially concur with what they have said of his talent and integrity. I trust there may be a meeting of the bar, at which all his qualities can be more fully set forth than on this occasion. He was not only a great lawyer but an honest man. I know of no member of the bar to whom the younger members could better look as an example than to him who has just departed, and therefore I think your honor may well grant the motion to adjourn.

Judge Blatchford—The Court has listened with great satisfaction to the remarks that have been made by the members of the Bar, some of whom knew Mr. Lord better than I did. At the same time my acquaintance with him, personal and professional, has been such as to inspire me with the highest personal esteem for him as a citizen, and as a lawyer. It is eminently fitter that in the tribunals of the United States this special tribute to his memory should be paid, because it was in the Circuit Court of the United States that his earliest and latest professional successes were won. My recollection is that the case which first gave him professional *éclat*, and placed him at the age of about thirty among the foremost at the Bar, was the great ejectment case brought by John Jacob Astor, in regard to a tract of land in Dutchess County, which, it has always been understood, was prepared and managed by him, so far as arrangement of it out of court was concerned. We all know how much of the success of a great case may depend upon the systematic arrangement of the testimony, done out of court, work often done by young men who are unseen in the case. In this case he had the responsibility thrown upon him by the judgment and assent of his seniors, the most eminent men of the day, and it is understood that success was greatly due to his work. His last great success was in the Circuit Court, in the defence of the crew of the privateer *Savannah*. His argument evinced a depth of research into public and international law on the highest subjects which can occupy a court, and he left nothing to be done. The case was a professional success, for it resulted in the disagreement of the jury. It is, therefore, eminently proper that this tribute to his memory should be paid here. At an early day he was one of the few lawyers who made it a point to bring into these courts as many commercial cases as could be brought here, and in that way he secured decisions by the Federal tribunals upon points of commercial law to a greater extent than any other member of the bar probably has done. In that respect he deserves the regard of every member of the profession. As a man, too, he deserves everything that has been said of him. For myself, I can speak of one other quality. He was always kind and encouraging to young men; when they were associated with him he brought them forward, and always lent them in court and out a kind and helping hand. It is therefore proper that this Court should not forego what is, in my judgment, a high public duty, and in memory of his death the Court will now adjourn.

Mr. E. C. Benedict—Will the Court allow me, before adjourning, to name the lawyers with whom Mr. Lord was associated in the ejectment case of which your Honor has spoken? They were Ogden Hoffman, Daniel Webster, Green C. Bronson, Thomas Addis Emmet and Thomas J. Oakley.

The Court then adjourned.

In the Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer and Circuit, Part I., held by Judge Barnard, after a presentment was made by the Grand Jury,

Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney, arose and said: If it please the Court, I have just learned with deep regret of the sad intelligence of the death of one of the most respected and distinguished members of the New-York Bar, Daniel Lord. He died at a ripe old age, leaving an example to our profession and a name for all future time. As a mark of respect to his memory, I ask that the Court do now adjourn.

Mr. E. T. Gerry seconded the motion in a few remarks, at the conclusion of which Judge Barnard spoke as follows:

I learned a few days since that Daniel Lord was sick, and inquired from my informant as to the character of his ailment; whether likely to result in his death or not. I was told at the time that it probably would. It is an event that I regret very greatly; probably more so than almost any man in this City who occupies a legal position—for I well recollect many years ago when I was comparatively young—when I first occupied a position on the Bench in the Court of General Sessions—that it become necessary for me to consult with some gentlemen in the profession who was educated and highly talented. That man I found in Daniel Lord. He was always my adviser, and a man whom I always relied upon. He was a devoted Christian and an upright man. He has gone away, and the last sad mark of respect that can be paid to him will be paid by adjourning this Court in consideration of the death of a remarkably good man.

In the Supreme Court Circuit, Part II., before Judge Morgan, Joshua M. Van Cott, Esq., in moving the adjournment said: May it please the Court—The Bar was this morning startled and pained by the announcement of the death of one of its most distinguished members. Occurring a few years earlier, this event must have deranged the calendars and business of all the high courts of this City, in which Mr. Lord was then in large and active practice, but from which he had latterly somewhat withdrawn. Mr. Lord died in this City yesterday, at the ripe and venerable age of 78 years. Death is always a solemn event, but its occurrence after the age of three-score years and ten, is so in the order of nature as not usually to seem unexpected; but Mr. Lord's life was so temperate, his manners so cheerful, his character so finely tempered and his physical and mental vigor so preserved to the last as to produce a strong impression of latent and reserved force, and the expectation of his continuance in life to a much greater age. To us his death has the aspect of unexpectedness, and brings the pain produced by the sudden severance of cherished ties. My observation of Mr. Lord began with my studies as a law student in this City. He was then in active practice and rapidly rising in reputation, having as contemporaries and rivals Wm. Slosson, Henry R. Storrs, David B. Ogden, Seth P. Staples, George Griffen, John Duer, Ogden Hoffman, and other eminent lawyers, living and dead, whose name and fame the younger Bar yet cherish with an almost superstitious veneration. On the bench of the Superior Court, then the leading commercial Court of the country, were Josiah Ogden Hoffman, Thomas J. Oakley and the late Chief Justice Jones. Ogden Edwards presided over the Circuit and John T. Irving in the Common Pleas, and McCoun in the Vice Chancery; Savage, Sutherland and Nelson filled our Supreme Bench, and Walworth was Chancellor. Since that time the place of Mr. Lord at this bar has been second to that of no other lawyer. He was a learned property lawyer; he was eminent—I may say preëminent—in commercial causes. I suppose that for many years no other counsel enjoyed in so high a degree the confidence of commercial circles on commercial questions, and his opinion in commercial causes always had a great and deserved weight with the courts. But Mr. Lord's eminence was by no means local or provincial. He frequently appeared in the Appellate Courts at the State and national capitals in causes of great interest and importance. His reputation accompanied and followed him wherever he went. Everywhere his ample stores of professional learning, his sound judgment, his skill in legal dialectics and his power as an advocate were recognized and applauded. Mr. Lord's private character was singularly pure. In an age of cruel suspicion and imputation I have never heard, at the Bar or outside of it, a syllable impeaching his fair fame. He was a Christian by profession; better still, a Christian gentleman and lawyer in the whole scope and tenor of his life, and everywhere, in professional and in social circles, he won and enjoyed the cordial confidence, esteem and admiration of his contemporaries. If I were to-day asked to name a man whose character and career might be most fitly chosen as a model on which to form the younger Bar of this City and State, I could not think of one to be named in preference to Mr. Lord. He was, indeed, a man of rare excellence, a bright and shining example, whose long and honorable career as a lawyer has shed lustre on our common profession. The Bar owe it to itself as well as to Mr. Lord's rare merits, to pay unusual tokens of respect to his memory. That it may fulfill its wish and duty by making suitable preparations in that regard, and as an additional tribute of respect, I now move that the Court do adjourn.

Ex-Judge Slosson in seconding the motion, said: May it please the Court—Ordinarily, merely to second a motion of this kind would be deemed sufficient, but when a man who stands as exalted in his profession, in his social and religious character as did Mr. Lord, who is taken from us, something more than a mere formal and cold assent to a motion of this character seems to be necessary. When a man of Mr. Lord's great purity of character, high eminence in his profession, great celebrity for learning, and firmness in all professional transactions—an example to all in his profession—is taken from us, it is becoming and proper that his brethren in the profession should pause, and at least for a moment snatch a little time from the hurry, bustle and turmoil of business in life, to reflect upon that sad event which has robbed us of a brother and of one of the pillars of the profession. It is proper when an event of this kind occurs that all personally reflect upon an event which cannot be far distant from many of us, and for which, when it does occur, it behooves us to be prepared, as we know he was—prepared to meet it with equanimity and firmness, and with Christian confidence. Mr. Lord's eminence was not confined to his legal attainments or position. He was a man of conscientious adherence to what was right in all things, not only those pertaining to his profession, but also in the discharge of duty of every kind. I will venture to say that no man ever lived in the profession of whom it can be more truthfully said that he never did an act which could in the least bring a blemish upon him, and for this I revere his memory. I admired the man long before I was personally acquainted with him. His death has taken me with great surprise. It is only within two days that I knew of his illness, and I feel at this moment that this is not the proper place nor the proper time to comment fully upon the merits of his character. I can add nothing to what has been so eloquently said by the gentleman who has preceded me, and in seconding the motion, which I do with a full heart and a deep feeling of the solemnity of the occasion, I have done all that it is proper for me to do upon this occasion. I have no doubt that the Bar by unanimous action will take such steps as are proper to demonstrate the unanimous feeling of veneration and respect which Mr. Lord's career has inspired.

Judge Morgan, in granting the motion to adjourn, said: I have been acquainted myself somewhat with the character of the distinguished deceased. His death, no doubt, will produce a sensation throughout the State, as his reputation as an eminent member of the Bar was not alone confined to the Bar of this City, but extended throughout the State. I think the eulogies pronounced upon his character by the gentlemen who have spoken are eminently deserving, and I, therefore, deem it a proper occasion for the Court to take notice of the event, and the Court will, therefore, stand adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock A. M.

In the Supreme Court, Special Term, held by Judge Cardozo, Ex-Judge Henry E. Davies moved the adjournment, and in a few words referred in eloquent terms to the life and character of Mr. Lord. The motion to adjourn was duly seconded, and the Court adjourned until this morning.

In the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part III., held by Judge Balcom, Ex-Judge Emmott moved the adjournment. Ex-Judges Edmonds and Fullerton made a few remarks, and the presiding Judge directed the Clerk to enter the proceedings on the minutes that the Court adjourn to Friday, March 6, out of respect to the memory of Mr. Lord.

In the Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Ingraham, nothing was done beyond the granting of a few *ex parte* orders. When the hour for calling the calendar arrived, Mr. Charles Tracy moved that the Court adjourn, out of respect to the memory of Mr. Lord. The motion was seconded by Mr. Bulkley, and Judge Ingraham thereupon adjourned the Court, and directed the Clerk to enter the fact on the minutes.

In the Superior Court, Trial Term, part II, before Judge Garvin, at the opening of the Court, the trial of the case of the Indemnity Insurance Company *vs.* The New-York Steam Navigation Company was about to be resumed, when Mr. A. Butler, counsel for the plaintiff, arose, and in feeling language announced the death of Daniel Lord. After a fitting tribute to his memory he moved an adjournment of the Court. Judge Pierrepont seconded the motion and pronounced a brief eulogy on the deceased.

Judge Garvin promptly granted the motion and ordered the same to be entered on the minutes of the Court. He said he fully coincided with all that had been said relative to Mr. Lord, and it was eminently proper when such a man was taken away for us to pause and reflect upon the uncertainty of life. The high character and talents of Mr. Lord, his long active and honorable career in the profession, and his worthiness as a citizen and a man, entitle his memory to special marks of respect from his legal brethren and from the Courts before whom he had so long and so ably practiced his profession.

In the Superior Court, Special Term, Robertson, C. J., presiding, the announcement of the death of Mr. Lord was made by Henry A. Cram, Esq., who pronounced a brief eulogy upon the deceased, and moved that the Court do now adjourn.

Judge Robertson, in granting the motion, spoke in the most exalted terms of the deceased, and said that only a few days ago he met Mr. Lord in Albany during the session of the Court of Appeals, and was now forcibly reminded of a conversation that then occurred between them. Mr. Lord spoke of his long period of active service in his profession, and said that the case he was then engaged in before the Court of Appeals was the last important case that was on his mind, and after the hearing was through he proposed to take more ease than he had done for many years. As a lawyer, the Judge said, he stood by common consent among the foremost at the New-York Bar; he was engaged as counsel on one side or the other in almost all the important insurance and mercantile cases that came before this Court, and he had left a name behind him worthy of himself and of the profession of which he was such a distinguished ornament.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Special Term, before Judge Barrett—At the opening of this Court John E. Burrill, Esq., announced the death of Daniel Lord and moved an adjournment, which was seconded by William Fullerton, Esq.

Judge Barrett, in granting the motion, said: If there is any member of the bar to whom the Courts should show respect, it is Mr. Daniel Lord. He was in the zenith of his fame before I was born; but he lived long enough to encourage me in my efforts as a young lawyer, and to give me much kind and useful advice. It seems but as yesterday when I sat by his side, awaiting the argument of a cause in the Supreme Court, and I can never forget the interesting and touching anecdotes of the olden time and of his practice in the Court of Errors, which fell from his lips. As he rose to leave the Court he gave me some counsel and advice, which was as wise as it was pure and good; and I shall be satisfied if, at the end of my career, it shall be found by my fellow men that I have lived so as to denote that that advice has been followed.

In the Trial Term—Part I.—Before Judge Brady—Mr. Nichols announced the decease of Mr. Lord, and after a few remarks moved an adjournment, which was seconded by Dennis McMahon, Esq.

In granting the motion, Judge Brady said:

My boyhood recollections of the courts of this City are associated with the name of Daniel Lord, as one of the most prominent and progressive members of the Bar. He has nobly sustained the reputation of the profession, reflecting honor upon it, and winning for himself the credit of being what he was, an honest, faithful, zealous, able and honorable lawyer. I acknowledge with pleasure and pride the encouragement which in earlier and later days I received from him, and doubtless many of us younger than he was, will recall some pleasant word or advice which fell from his lips. He fully appreciated the arduous labors of the advocate, and aimed as much to make his profession distinguished for learning and integrity as for his own fame. It is eminently due to his memory that this Court should adjourn. It is sad duty and one which I discharge with profound sympathy for his family, and with a consciousness that in his departure a great light has gone from the legal profession.

In Part II. of the same Court—Before Judge Daly.—Wm. Brewster, Esq., announced the death of Mr. Lord, and moved that the Court adjourn out of respect to his memory.

The motion was seconded by Ex-Judge Van Cott in a few remarks, highly eulogistic of the deceased.

Judge Daly in granting the motion said: The news of Mr. Lord's death comes upon me very suddenly, having learned it only upon arriving in the Court-room. I recognize the propriety of the motion that has been made, and shall direct the adjournment of the Court accordingly. Mr. Lord, so long and so prominently connected with the bar of the City, was not only one of its most distinguished members, but one of the most distinguished lawyers in this country. In the department of commercial law, at least, he stood at the head of his profession, an elevation the more distinguishing as it was attained in the great commercial metropolis of the Union. No man has probably, by his labors, contributed more than he has to the expansion of the commercial law in the State, to the elucidation of those rules and principles so complex and so various, scattered over our reports, by which the multiform commercial transactions of a great metropolis like this are conducted. Distinguished by his learning, his industry, his probity, his fidelity and his comprehensiveness, Mr. Lord was a marked example of the union of these qualities which dignify and elevate the legal profession. As was said by the gentleman, (Mr. Brewster,) who made the motion, his long active and useful career is brought to a close at a period when it was naturally to be expected, and it is gratifying to realize that there was a completeness in his life, ending as he did full of years, and full of honors. Those who knew him in the public tribunals before which he appeared so often, and so successfully, will unite in, and I am sure, feel with me the propriety of this public act of respect, as an appropriate tribute to his memory.

The Court then adjourned.

In the Marine Court Trial Term, held by Judge Curtis, Mr. Robert Sewall, immediately after the opening, announced the death of Mr. Lord. In accordance with the usual custom, he moved an adjournment, which was seconded by Counselor Brown, and the Court adjourned.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A Proposed Centennial Celebration—The Northern Railroad Encroachments at Rouse's Point—Governorship of the Sailors' Snug Harbor—A Northern Pacific Railroad Project.

The Chamber of Commerce held a regular meeting yesterday, Mr. George Opdyke in the chair.

Mr. John H. Boynton and Mr. Francis Copcutt were elected members of the Board. Mr. Joseph Gaillard was elected to fill the vacancy in the Board of Trustees of the Merchants' Clerks' Association, occasioned by the death of Mr. Frederick Cozzens.

The Executive Committee reported in relation to letters of the Buffalo Board of Trade, inclosing copies of the proceedings of the citizens of Buffalo vindicating the management of the canals, that inasmuch as the Convention at Albany had considered the subject, it was not necessary for the Chamber to take action on the communication. With reference to letters of the Secretary of the Treasury concerning the making of a treaty with Great Britain for the mutual relief or return home of disabled seamen landed in the ports of the two countries, the Committee recommended that arrangements by which each country should assume the care and the return of its own subjects destitute in the several ports, be entered into by the two countries. The subject of the obstructions in the Savannah River was still under advisement. The report of the Executive Committee was adopted by the Board.

Mr. Low, on behalf of the Executive Committee to whom was referred the matter of making arrangements for celebrating the centennial of the chamber, reported that from the records of the Association it appears that on the 5th of April, 1768, John Cruger, Robert Murray, John Alsop, Samuel Verolanck, Walter Franklin, Thomas Randall and others, to the number of twenty-four, met together and adopted the following:

Whereas, Mercantile Societies have been found very useful in trading cities for promoting and encouraging commerce, supporting industry, adjusting disputes relative to trade and navigation, endeavouring to procure such laws (establishing such regulations) as be found necessary for trade in general. Therefore, in order to consider such rules and regulations as might be necessary more effectually to carry the design into execution, resolved that the said society of merchants should be called the Chamber of Commerce.

Choosing John Cruger, President; Hugh Wallace, Vice-President; Elias Desbrosses, Treasurer, and Anthony Van Dam, Secretary, they further resolved to meet on the first Tuesday in May following for the transaction of business. The records of this Chamber also show that during the hundred years that have elapsed since it was organized, inland cities have multiplied, increasing in population and wealth to such an extent as to divide with those on the sea-board the influence they once exerted in the halls of Congress. And other bodies have sprung up in all our cities, having special aims in view and the promotion of distinct and important interests. And yet there never has been a time, since the close of the Revolutionary War, when a clear, distinct and decided voice from the Chamber was more needed than now—more needed in the Houses of Congress, in the Legislature of the State, and in the community at large—never more needed than now, if, in a membership numbering nearly a thousand representatives of all the great interests centered in the commercial emporium of the nation, there be wisdom and capacity enough to suggest financial measures suited to the existing emergency; and your committee reiterate the belief hitherto accepted by this Chamber: "That the great popular heart of our country will respond to sound views of finance if once understood." The report refers to the passing away of our foreign commerce from American to foreign ships, stating that the only important line of foreign mail steamers maintained by the United States, with a subsidy limited to $500,000 per annum in currency, is permitted to contend for a portion of the traffic to the Eastern world, with the Peninsula and Oriental line from Suez to China and Japan, whose subsidy has just been renewed and increased to $2,500,000 per annum in gold. Worse than all, at home and abroad, the credit of the country is suffering from a tone of demoralization which penetrates the very halls of Congress, threatening to subject our young, vigorous and wealthy Republic to the costly sacrifice of its good name among the civilized nations of the earth. With a settled depreciation of the currency, there has come a grievous debasement of the common thought; defalcations and frauds in places of trust and responsibility following in the train of costly living and hazardous speculation in stocks and gold, abundantly manifest the need of a more deeply religious principle in private as well as in public places. The report concludes as follows: Among the multifarious duties devolving upon the members of Congress, who are beset with temptations to swerve from the path of rectitude and duty, manifold schemes of finance and propositions for a premature discharge of the public debt with irredeemable paper money—proceeding from the selfish, the conceited, the designing, as well as the best informed—are constantly urged on our Representatives, tending to confuse, embarrass and defeat the good intentions of the most discerning. In view of all these things, and of the importance of digesting just and equitable measures to extend and promote the best interests of commerce, your Committee would invoke the aid of the oldest and wisest members of this Chamber, believing the approaching centennial cannot be celebrated more profitably than in the manner now suggested, viz.: The coming together of the able and influential of this body, the earlier and the later members, on the 6th of April next, in the spirit of the fathers who established the Chamber, and consecrated to the objects for which it was instituted their time and talents, giving to its deliberations the influence of their presence, their sympathy and their experience; to the end that whatever reports or memorials may proceed from the Chamber at this important crisis, may carry the influence of numbers, of sound judgment and of irresistible strength. Into such a celebration of the approaching Centennial, which would inaugurate a new era in the life of this ancient association, your Committee would enter with pleasure and pride; and your Committee recommend that a copy of this paper be sent to every member of the Chamber, with special notice to attend a meeting to be held pursuant to the suggestions herein contained, on Monday evening, the 6th of April next, at such hour and place as may hereafter be designated. Respectfully submitted,

A. A. LOW.
S. B. CHITTENDEN.
W. S. GRIFFITH.
S. D. BABCOCK.
WILSON G. HUNT.
JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr.

The report was adopted.

The special Committee appointed to consider the subject reported that they had examined by-law twenty-one and had determined that it was not expedient to admit as members of the Board gentlemen of the legal profession, and recommended that under that law none be admitted to membership but merchants or those whose avocations were connected with trade. Legal gentlemen could be admitted in the manner provided by by-law twenty-five.

The report was adopted.

A report from a special committee recommending that the State Legislature be requested to memorialize Congress to take such action as would protect the State from the encroachments at Rouse's Point of the Northern Railroad Company, was adopted.

A committee of four was appointed to consider the subject of recommending to the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor the appointment of a New-Yorker to the Governorship of that institution.

The following resolution in favor of a Northern Pacific Railroad, offered by Gen. Hiram Walbridge, was referred to a special committee:

Whereas, The developments of the resources of the United States by the opening of its vast unexplored territory to settlement by its own citizens and emigrants from foreign countries should be, in the present condition of the national finances, the first great care of its people and its Government, thereby to bring into tribute the products of new and virgin soil, and the labor of an increased population to the lightening of the burdens which now weigh heavily alike upon labor and capital; and

Whereas, recent scientific explorations have shown the region of country between the western end of Lake Superior and the Pacific coast, comprising the State of Minnesota and the wide territories of Dakotah, Montana, Idaho, and Washington to be unsurpassed in salubrity of climate, free alike from extremes of heat or cold, remarkable in the fertility of the soil of its valleys, watered by abundant streams, and abounding both in animal and vegetable life and mineral wealth; and

Whereas, It is evident that this important region, fitted by nature to receive a vast population, can only be opened to emigration and agriculture by the construction of a railroad which shall connect the great system of American lakes with the Pacific Ocean—a project which the reports of able engineers show to be feasible, by the use of the navigable streams, with the building of 825 miles of railroad, and which has received the hearty indorsement of distinguished officers of the army, whose profession and experience render them the most competent judges, among whom may be named the General, U. S. Grant; the Quartermaster-General, M. C. Meigs; the Assistant Quartermaster-General, Rufus J. Ingalls, as well as Mr. Geo. Gibbs, for many years resident on the Northern boundary in the employ of the United States Government; therefore,

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, keenly alive to every proposal which can add to the national productiveness and develop the national wealth, hereby cordially indorse the plan to construct the Northern Pacific Railroad, and respectfully urge upon Congress the propriety of affording to the Company which has initiated this great scheme, such aid as has already been granted to similar roads in other sections of the country.

Resolved, That this Chamber further recognizing the immense importance to this City of the development of the wealth of the great Lake region, of the increase of the belt cities which encircle it, and of the vast agricultural country of whose product they are the natural distributors, and believing that every addition to their prosperity will materially add to the wealth and prosperity of this City, which, from the date of the first construction of the Erie Canal, has been universally admitted to be the Atlantic gateway of Northwestern commerce, respectfully, but urgently press upon the representatives of this State in the Senate and House of Representatives, to use their utmost endeavors to secure for this enterprise its just proportions of Governmental aid, not only as a measure of national importance but of State policy.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Chamber send copies of these proceedings to the Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade throughout the United States, and respectfully ask their cooperation in behalf of this great national enterprise.

Mr. Blunt informed the Chamber of the death of Capt. Dunham, late a Pilot Commissioner, and it was agreed to hold a special meeting of the Chamber next Thursday, to appoint a Commissioner to fill the vacancy.

The Chamber then adjourned.

INFANT MURDER.

Presentment by the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer—Legal Difficulties in the Way of Successful Prosecutions.

Yesterday morning the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer submitted the following presentment with reference to that portion of the charge of Hon. Daniel P. Ingraham, Justice of this Court, suggesting investigation into a certain private asylum for infants in this City, wherein, it has been alleged by the Board of Health, that through the carelessness or wanton and intentional neglect of those persons having the management of it, the mortality has been so excessive as to render them amenable to criminal prosecution:

The Grand Jury inform the Court that they communicated, immediately after organization, with the District Attorney, and requested him to initiate a prosecution. The District Attorney has since advised us, they continue, that however strong might be our convictions of the moral culpability of the managers of this asylum, he regretted that, conceding the evidence in his possession, and before the Coroner's jury, to be true, there were positive legal bars against the success of any indictment. They conclude, from the facts which have come to their knowledge respecting many of the "private lying-in asylums" in this City—some of which are, it is believed, institutions wherein abortion may be committed and concealed, or if this crime is not committed, wherein children born out of wedlock come, for want of affectionate care and tender nursing, to early death—that there is great difficulty on account of the privacy which surround them, of procuring against the so-called managers of these institutions evidence which will prove criminality; and that the secret, and, as it may be called, professional crime of infanticide is not to be prevented by indictment, unless there be sufficient evidence to substantiate the charge. The increasing crime of infant-murder, so easy to accomplish, and so difficult to prove, we believe, can be checked only by the erection of a large Foundling Hospital, similar to those which exist in all of the principal cities of Europe. The argument in favor of the erection of such an institution, and that the existence of such a hospital is the only preventive of the crime of infanticide, so prevalent in this City, is very ably and tersely presented in the closing paragraph of a recent editorial in a New-York daily newspaper, written in reference to the censure of the Coroner's jury of the keeper of the institution to which our attention has been called by the Court:

"The Coroner's jury very properly censured the keeper of this infamous establishment, and recommended that all such houses should be broken up, as they were 'the means of causing great infantile mortality and tended to increase immorality and crime.' But suppose you break them up, will you put a stop to the immorality on which they thrive? Experience has proved that the illicit intercourse of the sexes cannot be sensibly checked by legislation. If you place difficulties in the way of disposing of illegitimate children, you do not prevent illegitimacy; you only foster murder. Give us well-conducted foundling-hospitals, and you break up the trade of women like 'Madame Parselle' forever. No civilized country in the world is without such charitable foundations except our own; and whatever effect they may have upon prostitution, there is no question that they greatly diminish child murder and abortion. In Europe, the unfortunate woman who has fallen into sin can commit the fruit of her lawless love to the care of the charitable, and, while her fault is unknown, she has a good chance of reformation; beside which, the child may grow up a useful member of society; but here the mother has to choose between indelible disgrace and the abandonment or direct murder of her offspring. In a vast majority of cases she chooses the last named alternative. You may say that to relieve the mother of her burden is only an encouragement to sin. We doubt it. In Stockholm prostitution is a penal offence, yet one-half the children born in that city are illegitimate. At any rate, murder is worse than prostitution, and we see no way of preventing the wholesale slaughter of infants which goes on every day around us, except by the establishment of asylums where the children which would otherwise be sacrificed may be received in secrecy, and conscientiously cared for."

It is surprising that in the City of New-York—wherein are institutions for almost every conceivable form of benevolence, charity and protection, and receiving support from the City and State—there is no Foundling Hospital. They have existed for centuries in all of the large cities of Great Britain and the continent of Europe, and are supported by the central and local Governments. We believe that a Foundling Hospital, under the supervision of the county authorities, would prevent the existence of such institutions in this City as the one which has been recently the subject of investigation by a Coroner's jury. There may be private asylums in this City which are properly and humanely conducted, but as they are not the recipients of assistance from the State and City they are obliged to charge board for the infants committed to their charge, "a provision which renders them necessarily exclusive and partial in their usefulness." Such institutions are consequently available only to those who possess the means to conceal the offspring of an illegitimate relation, but they are closed to a great majority—to those who have "so choose between indelible disgrace and abandonment, or infanticide." The investigation of this important subject has led to our discovering that the Legislature of 1865 passed a law entitled "an act to incorporate the New-York Infants' Asylum," the incorporators of which embrace some of our most eminent citizens. The objects of this asylum are "to receive foundlings and other infant children of the age of two years and under, and to provide for their support and moral, physical, intellectual and industrial education." The Mayor of the City of New-York, the President of the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York, the President of the Board of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, and the President of the Board of Metropolitan Police, were constituted *ex-officio* managers of the said corporation, and cooperatives with the citizens named in said act. The said corporators were authorized to erect, not more than thirty miles from the City of New-York, a suitable building for an asylum for the children entrusted to their care. The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York were directed to levy and collect by tax, and to pay over to the officers of this asylum, $60 for each child intrusted to the care and custody of this corporation. We believe that the provisions of this law have never been carried into operation by the eminent citizens whose names appear as incorporators. The immediate necessity for a foundling hospital is so apparent, after the recent public developments of the manner in which the "private lying-in asylum" and "infant homes" are conducted, that we would recommend to the gentlemen who are invested with the authority to complete the objects of the bill, to do so immediately, or recommend to the Legislature that the powers, duties and privileges conferred on them be transferred to some county officers. We most respectfully submit to the attention of the Court, the county authorities and the community, these considerations upon a subject that appeals to the emotions of sympathy and humanity which have been lately awakened, by developments leading to a strong suspicion that some have committed, but of which we are advised there is no legal evidence, the crime of infanticide.

Board of Councilmen—The Street Cleaning Contract Discussed.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. Webber in the chair.

Mr. Gilmore presented a resolution requesting the Comptroller to inform the Board how much of the appropriation of $70,000 made in 1867 for printing and binding the proceedings, &c., of the Common Council remains on hand.

It was referred to the Committee on Printing and Stationery.

The following resolution was presented:

Whereas, The present condition of the streets is almost impassable, caused by the great quantity of snow and ice incumbering the same; and

Whereas, The present contractor for the cleaning of the streets claims that it is no portion of his contract to remove snow and ice on streets, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to take such steps as he may deem practicable in order to cause the main thoroughfares of the City to be made passable by the removal of the snow and ice incumbering the same.

Mr. Gilmore said that the seventh section of the contract made with Mr. Whiting says that the contractor shall keep the cross-walks free from snow and ice and the culverts open, and further the contract says that a majority of the Committee may alter the terms of the contract. He would like to know whether it was by the consent of a majority of the Street Cleaning Commission that the contractor neglected to do his work. It was quite evident that the Mayor, Recorder and Comptroller could enforce the contract if they were disposed to do so. The Street Commissioner had nothing to do with the matter.

Mr. W. B. Roberts said that in place of this resolution, the one directing the railroad companies to remove the snow from their tracks should be substituted and adopted. Such a resolution as this ought never to have been presented.

Mr. Gilmore said a resolution should be adopted

requesting the Street Cleaning Commissioner to make no further payments to the contractor until he does the work he agreed to do. It was nonsense to pay Mr. WHITING for a job he does not do, and then to direct the Street Commissioner to do it for him.

The resolution was laid over.

A resolution to give a Mr. REYNOLDS permission to wash his carriages in the street was read.

Mr. GILMORE said he could not see why one citizen should receive this privilege and others not. The resolution was laid over.

Messages were received from the Mayor vetoing resolutions to pave Irving-place and Sixteenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Rutherford-place, with Nicolson pavement.

They were laid over and the Board adjourned to Saturday next.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—FOR FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Oyer and Terminer business. No Civil Calendar.

Part II.—Held by Morgan, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
—Haynes vs. Fanse.	3794—Bracken vs. Janeway.
—Brown vs. Greene et al.	3800—Church et al. vs. Yerance.
—Pilson vs. Copeutt.	3814—Milnor vs. Raphael.
—Barrow vs. Reynolds.	3818—Olivett et al. vs. Cunningham.
—Kessel vs. Albetes et al.	3828—Purdy vs. N. Y. & N. H. R. R. Co.
—Hallgarten vs. Gibson, impl'd.	3842—Cort vs. Clark et al.
—Harper, Jr., et al. vs. Taylor et al.	3880—Schmidt vs. Goeltz.
—Cunningham vs. Reuss.	3886—Barrett et al. vs. Lucas.
—Wood et al. vs. Baker et al.	3910—Barrett et al. vs. Strauss.
—Bates vs. Pierce.	3942—Chace vs. Cushing.
—Grannis vs. Cooper.	3994—Townsend vs. Tietjen.
—Secor et al. vs. Spielman.	4002—Miller et al. vs. Braen et al.
—Olivett et al. vs. Reed.	4022—Randolph vs. Place et al.
—Tilt et al vs. Wolfsohn et al.	4026—Alvord vs. Kellum, impl'd.
—Hausmann vs. Jackson et al.	4066—Bayley vs. Phelps.
—Hoyt vs. Baker et al.	4078—Hock vs. Sterne.
—Milnor vs. Knox.	4094—Rorke vs. Leaycraft, impl'd.
—Gallar vs. Gregan.	4096—Pierrez vs. Green.
—Mussey vs. Coleman.	4098—Ninth Nat. Bank vs. Levy et al.
—Lee vs. Gregory et al.	4172—Smith vs. Devlin.
—Miners' L. L. & T. Co. vs. S. W. P. R. R. Co.	4238—Rising vs. Diem.
—Nat. Park Bank vs. Campbell.	4256—Salomon vs. Fluck.
—Hamilton vs. Martin.	4266—Wood vs. Am. W. F. Co.
—Andrade et al. vs. Alger.	4278—Myers et al. vs. Lowenstein.
—Wilks et al. vs. Ramson et al.	4338—Hoppock vs. Nickerson, impl'd.
—Day vs. Mackay et al.	4346—Bonnes vs. Horton.
—Fullerton vs. Monell	4352—Gt. W. Ins. Co. vs. Thayer.
3778—Anthony et al. vs. N. Y. & W. I. M. S. Co.	4354—Lord vs. Chapman.

Part III.—Held by Balcom, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
—Reid et al. vs. Stewert.	3801—Parish vs. Dengal.
3871—Burnham vs. W. V. Oil Co.	3805—Caverly et al. vs. M. Sbl. Co.
—Boscher vs. Conen.	3809—Gr. W. Ins. Co. vs. Koop et al.
—Frank vs. George.	3815—Staff vs. Dekuhn.
—Fromm vs. Murry. ex.	3819—Platt et al. vs. Post.
—Cocks vs. Munzer et al.	3853—Starin vs. Newkirk.
—Raphael vs. Conant.	3869—Housman et al. vs. VanPraag.
—Currey et al. vs. Von Vleck.	3883—Devoe et al. vs. Birch et al.
—Shears et al. vs. Bates et al.	3995—Roach vs. Posnonski.
—Lester vs. U. Manf'g. Co.	4003—Hopkins vs. Mocklier.
—Riggs vs. Mayer.	4031—Zeltner vs. Schirmer.
—Vogt vs. Harnity.	4039—Schaefer vs. Schirmer.
—Stuart et al. vs. Edmiston.	4045—Vincent vs. N. Y. & G. L. M. Co.
—Kerr vs. Churchill, impl'd.	4055—Tr. N. Bk. of N. H. vs. Farrer.
—Marks et al. vs. Lowenthal.	4067—Am. Nat. Bank vs. Farrar.
—Dengler vs. S. W. P. Railroad Co et al.	4075—Gt. W. Ins. Co. vs. McCool.
—Scribner vs. Elmer.	4077—Howell et al. vs. Townsend et al.
—Sherman vs. Havens et al., &c.	4165—Macaulay vs. Farrell.
—Hamilton vs. Martin et al.	4167—Colell vs. Higley.
—Wolfe et al. vs. Laforcade.	4307—Jones vs. Reis.
—Purrington, Jr., vs. Hadfield.	4317—Brayton vs. Sweitzer.
—Mills, Jr., Ex., vs Rosengarden.	4333—Tr. Nat. Bk. vs. Cleveland.
—Wetziar vs. Desonsla-roy.	4341—Bonnes vs. Horton.
—Wise vs. Wise.	4349—Woodbridge vs. Husted, impl'd.
	4357—Jones vs. Orne.
	4359—Detmoid vs. Hecksher.
	4375—Cassidy vs. Ingraham, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Set Down Causes. Demurrers.

Nos.	Nos.
—Cummings et al., vs. Cohalan.	12—Jones vs. Same.
—Nat. Park Bank vs. Ninth Nat. Bank.	16—Courtely vs. Miller.
—Sanders vs. Diez.	21—Merwin vs. Brett.
	23—Kennier vs. Kennier.
	34—Sturgis vs. Luberbein.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
—Bunker vs. Bunker.	172—Jacobs vs. Goldsmith.
—Ackerman vs. Ackerman.	173—Chace vs. Scarff.
—Garner vs. Bird et al.	185—Hudson vs. Bernard.
—Hunter vs. Hunter et al.	191—Stafford vs. Babcock.
—Bolles vs. Duff.	192—Babcock vs. Stafford.
—Benedict vs. Baker.	193—McGennis vs. McGennis.
—Pank vs. Pank.	194—Terry vs. Roberts et al.
—Isaacs vs. Third-avenue Railroad Co.	195—Weston er al vs. Place et al.
—Zimmerman vs. Shoenfelt.	196—White vs. McLean.
—Oliff vs. Jones et al.	202—Knox vs. Mayor, Aldermen, &c.
—Tokias et al vs. Speier.	207—McLaughlin vs. Custar et al.
—Fountain vs. Deiher.	211—Hart vs. Lippman.
—Davenport vs. Kauffer.	218—Fisher vs. McGuire.
—Seely vs. Wright et al.	222—Barrit vs. Philips.
—Ensign vs. Herrick et al.	236—Powers vs. Morse.
—Goodwin vs. Sharkey et al.	245—Claflin vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
—Same vs. Same.	246—Holsman vs. Wetmore.
—Henning vs. Atlantic Ins. Co. of St. Louis.	258—Lowden vs. Lowden.
—Arnoux vs. Barnes.	260—Powers vs. Amory.
—Carson vs. Ball et al.	266—Stittheimer vs. Janosiewoski.
—Gardner vs. Thomson et al.	269—Staten Island R. R. Co. vs. Village of Edgewater.
—Bridge Ex. vs. Dayton et al.	270—Vanderpool vs. McEvily
—Schaefeneyer vs. McCadden	271—De Saussure vs. Parmley et al.
—Patrick vs. Fay.	274—Elmer vs. Redmond.
—Maslin vs. McCabe.	275—Horn vs. Allen et al.
—Osgood vs. Groves et al	277—Clark vs. Smith.
	279—Coleman vs. Lynch.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Call of calendar at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
—Wetzler vs. Desouslany.	147—Cantrell vs. Phelps.
—Rogers et al. vs. Moon.	150—Peabody vs. Hart.
—Roberts vs. Berdell.	154—Kinnier vs. Kinnier.
—Ertel vs. Wakeman.	157—Kelly, Sheriff, vs. Corn Ex. Bk.
—Barber vs. N. Y. M. S. S. Co.	164—McLaughlin vs. Home Ins. Co.
—Gould vs. Loeb.	175—Shaler & H. Q. Co. vs. Millward.
—N. Y. & H. R. R. Co. vs. Fealey.	183—Tamaro vs. Leland.
—The People and Groom vs. Colgate.	188—Silbastien vs. Diggley.

Call No. 294—Bradley vs. De Lavelette.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Adjourned to Monday.

Part II.—Held by Garvin, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
—Sturgis vs. New-Jersey Steam Nav. Co.	3358—Parker vs. Godkin et al.
—Buhler vs. Goldstein et al.	3782—Adams vs. Blancan et al.
—Dodge et al. vs. N. Y. and Wash. S. S. Co.	3760—Dousse vs. Genin.
—Koenig vs. Schwedler.	3788—Hardaway, &c., Co. vs. Caldwell.
—Bertram vs. Lang et al.	3394—Reynolds vs. Oterson.
—McCormack vs. Lees.	3160—Baer et al. vs. Herman et al.
—Toledo, &c., R. R. Co. vs. Hawkes.	3514—Tucker et al. vs. Meeks et al.
—Trask, Jr., vs. Great Western Ins. Co.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned to Monday.

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
—Secord vs. Market Fire Insurance Co.	2070—Cohen vs. Lohet.
—McTerney vs. Murphey, et. al.	431—Kain vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
—Upton vs. Bedlow.	377—Marshall, Jr. vs. Trask.
—Thompson vs. Godfrey.	756—Collins vs. Richards.
—Abrahams vs. The Mayor, &c.	956—Whitely vs. Oately.
	605—Wilmurt vs. Frederici.
	885—Ellithorp vs. Holden.
	947—Codling vs. Pike.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
—Coleburn vs. Schlieman.	4—Leach vs. Mathews.
—Lamb vs. Willie.	—Healy vs. Fagan.
—Carr vs. Stout.	411—Swift vs. Cohen.
—Wood vs. Wilson I. M. Co.	412—Same vs. Same.
—Jeliff vs. Sutton.	413—Cockroft vs. Connor.
—Ayres vs. Bembe.	414—Woods vs. Nolen.
—Costello vs. Eisner.	416—Goodwin vs. Stephens.
—Dermondy vs. Newman	417—Van Bell vs. Roberts.
—Herz vs. Mayer.	423—Acker vs. Morgan.
—Watts vs. Caldwell.	424—Howard vs. Cagney.
—Jaffe vs. Morris.	426—Carpenter vs. Bevin.
—Gibbons vs. Schonfield.	427—Sherman vs. Bevin.
—DeWeikers vs. Lowenstein	432—Adams vs. Durancey.
—Rose vs. Southmayd.	—Rodgers vs. Steadman.
—Gilbert vs. Weeks.	—Frithall vs. Kahlman
	—Dickinson vs. Boeck.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The People vs. James Edwards—robbery, second offence.
The People vs. William French—robbery.
The People vs. James Reilly—robbery.
The People vs. James McGibbon—burglary.
The People vs. Henry Bedford—burglary.
The People vs. Catharine Reardon—larceny from person.
The People vs. Francis Clark—larceny from person.
The People vs. William Busely and Henry Busely—grand larceny.
The People vs. George Freeland—forgery.
The People vs. Gustave Baling—forgery.
The People vs. David Clarkson—larceny from person.
The People vs. John Carter—grand larceny.
The People vs. Thomas Wilson—grand larceny.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Held by Thompson, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
67—Raleigh vs. McCormack.	84—Keghran vs. Martin.
—Thornton vs. Thompson.	85—Schad vs. Mittag.
—Reed vs. Lyman.	86—Sullivan vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Co.
—Scofield vs. Johnson.	87—Fisher vs. Wren.
—Thompson vs. Thornton.	88—Grady vs. Speckman.
—Maguire vs. Cragin.	89—Adams vs. Bogert.
77—Carberry vs. Lyons. et al.	91—Jack vs. Lewandowsky.
—Follon vs. Farley.	92—Levi et al. vs. Campbell.
—Carberry vs. Lyons.	93—Keenan vs. Chappell.
—Hensey vs. Haggert.	
—McCormick vs. Skelly.	

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

RECEIVERS OF NATIONAL BANKS—JURISDICTION OF COURT—OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Frederick A. Platt, Receiver of the Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank, vs. Oren M. Beach et al.—BENEDICT, J.—This is an action at common law, brought by a receiver of a National Bank. A demurrer has been interposed to the complaint for the purpose of raising the question of the right of the plaintiff to maintain such an action in a court of the United States. The claim to this right on the part of the plaintiffs is based solely upon the 4th section of the act of March 3, 1815, it being conceded that there is no provision in the act creating the National Banks which expressly gives to the national courts jurisdiction of such an action. The provision in the act of 1815 relied on confers upon the District and Circuit Courts of the United States jurisdiction of "all suits at common law where the United States or any officer thereof, under the authority of any act of Congress, shall sue;" and the question is whether a receiver of a National Bank appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with the provision in section 31 of the act of June 3, 1864, vol. 13, chap. 10, which provides for the creation and winding up of the National Banks, is an officer of the United States within the meaning of the 4th section of the act of 1815 above referred to? As to the construction of this latter act, it can hardly be doubted, I apprehend, that it includes all persons holding office under any act of Congress whose appointment is required by law to be made in the mode prescribed by the Constitution for the appointment of officers of the United States. The provision of the Constitution (art. 2, sec. 2, sub. 2,) is this:

"The President shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law or in the heads of Departments."

If, then, this receiver, who is appointed under an act of Congress to perform certain official duties by virtue of the act, is by law required to be appointed by the President, a court of law or a head of department, he must be deemed to have the right under the act of 1815, to resort to this Court to bring such actions as he may be required to bring in the discharge of the duties imposed upon him by law. The mode of this appointment is prescribed in the same provision which provides for the appointment of such a receiver, as follows: "The Comptroller of the Currency may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, appoint a receiver to wind up the business of each association as provided by the act." (Sec. 13, 13 Stat., p. 709.) An appointment so made is held equivalent to, and to be, in law, an appointment by the Secretary of the Treasury, who is the head of a department. This same question has arisen in regard to Inspectors of the Customs who are appointed under the act of March 2, 1799, which provides that the Collector "shall, with the approbation of the principal officer of the Treasury Department, employ proper persons as weighers, gaugers, measurers and inspectors." Under this act it was long ago decided that inspectors of the customs were in law officers appointed by the head of the Treasury Department. (U. S. vs Barton, Elipin, 439; U. S. vs. Morse, 3 Story, 87; Sandiord vs. Boyd, 2 Cramb, C. C., p. 78; *ex parte* Smith, ibid., p. 693.) The words of the act in question are certainly as strong as those used in the act of 1799, and must be held to have the like effect. It follows, then, that the plaintiff is an officer of the United States as defined by the Constitution, and accordingly within the meaning of the act of March 3, 1815. The nature of the duties imposed upon a receiver of a National Bank also leads to the same conclusion. These duties are not defined by any contract, but by law and rule prescribed by the Government. They are similar to those appertaining to an ordinary receiver appointed by a court. But such receivers have always been considered to be officers, (Bonv. Law Dict., Edwards on Receivers,) and they are officers of the court which appoints them. The plaintiff, then, is an officer, and as it is not seen how he can be considered to be an officer of any court, he must be an officer of the Government which appoints him, into whose treasury he is required to pay all moneys he shall collect, by whose District-Attorney he is required by law to be represented in court, and under the direction and supervion of whose Solicitor of the Treasury all his suits and proceedings are to be conducted. (Section 56.) The judgment must accordingly be in favor of the plaintiff upon the demurrer, with leave to the defendant to answer on payment of costs.

For plaintiff, District-Attorney Tracy and Mr. Benedict; for defendant, Mr. Huntley.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT—MARCH 5.

Before Judge Benedict.

THE DEVLIN CASE.

The United States vs. John Devlin—Yesterday was the day fixed to hear arguments on a motion made to "set the verdict," in the above case, on the "bill of exceptions." Devlin was convicted last month of offences under the Internal Revenue law, and is awaiting sentence. Several exceptions taken during the trial were argued to-day. Mr. De Witt was the only counsel for the prisoner present, and the District-Attorney did not put in an appearance for a long time after the opening of the Court.

Mr. De Witt commenced by making a few remarks on the rather mixed character of the Revenue law. It covered a great many departments, and had many extensive ramifications. In the administration of the law, the opinions of Judges upon the trials of causes had become somewhat incongruous, and the distinctions of civil and criminal departments had not been thoroughly advanced. The counsel then submitted four points of exception to the proceedings in the case upon trial. 1. "The Court erred in refusing to allow the defence to challenge peremptorily." Blackstone's Commentaries and Common Law were largely quoted, showing that in cases of felony, or in offences for which the punishment was imprisonment over two years, prisoners had a right to challenge. The case of the United States vs. Douglas and other cases were cited in this matter, as also the practice of several States in the Union where the peremptory challenge of twelve jurors was allowed. 2. "Inasmuch as the juror challenged, and upon whom the issue was raised, was peculiarly obnoxious to the prisoner, the Court erred in disallowing the challenge." 3. "The Court erred in excluding the defence by the prisoner set up, and precluding him from giving proofs thereon, portions of which are as follows: That the prisoner applied to the Assistant Assessor for the proper blanks upon which to make application for licence and payment of special tax; that the authorities had not the proper blanks in their possession; and his proceeding to business, and subsequent application for, and payment for, and obtaining the license and special tax was caused by the negligence of the Government officers." It was claimed that it was the fault of the Government that the law had not upon the instant been complied with, and not a disposition of defendant to evade the law. 4. "The Court erred in charging the jury that the burden of proof as to whether the prisoner had had a license, or had paid a special tax lay on the defence; also in charging the jury that the burden of proof lay upon the defence to prove that he had kept the proper books required by law." It was an old recognized maxim, and an old established principle of English law, remarked counsel, that a man was presumed innocent until he was found guilty. Several authorities and quotations from various text books in reference to this subject, were read, and were favorable to the proposition made, and counsel concluded by saying that mere circumstantial evidence should not have been taken by the Government in the case for the purpose of obtaining a conviction.

The Court remarked that it was admitted by the defence that Devlin had not kept the necessary books.

The District-Attorney said he would reply to-morrow.

COUNTERFEITING.

A man named J. W. Weir was arraigned on a charge of having published and uttered counterfeit bonds. He awaits examination.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY.

Before Commissioner Wilmarth.

OVER FOUR HUNDRED BANKRUPTS—LIST OF THE NAMES.

March 5.—The following petitions in bankruptcy were filed since the 28th ult., before Commissioner Wilmarth:

BANKRUPTS IN NEW-YORK CITY.

Wm. L. Schwarer, Ed. F. Baker, Oscar W. Steele, John H. Austin, John R. Faure, Wm. D. Salisbury, Geo. B. Flint, Fredk. S. Hasbrouck, Chas. K. Cadwell, Hiram Howard, Augustus W. Halsted, A. P. Putnam, Max Schiele, Saml. Schiele, Alf. W. Taylor, Myron Shear, Jos. L. Strauss, C. S. Little, D. Baller, Ed. G. Black, Jos. H. Titus, J. E. Rathbun, Phil. D. Orris, Ezekiel K. Finck, Simon Schwab, Saml. H. Cooper, T. Deys, J. S. Wright, Fredk. G. Springmeyer, Wm. H. Springmeyer and John H. Springmeyer, Fernando C. Gleason, Albert W. Wright, James Gordon, Charles H. Abbott, William H. Woodruff, Sylvester D. Shipman, John R. Smith, John M. Connell, David H. Talman, Elias C. Allen, Henry B. Melville, Wm. F. Holske, Joseph H. Lynes, Wm. H. Berryman, Joachim M. Lowenthal, Oliver H. Keep, Lewis E. Labers, Lyman Nelson, Henry Heins, Charles E. Poucher, Adolphe Lewis and Henry Rosenbaum, Charles F. Secor, Edward McGill, George Caldwell, Charles Johnson, George M. Griggs and William K. Lathrop, Walworth D. Crane and Theo. P. Bogert, Jr., John L. Mann, Isaac Carpenter, Seth C. Keyes, George W. Brown, Wm. H. Belcher, Mary E. Crane, DeForest Fox, Justin Asa Edwards, Leopold Milliquiski, Benj. F. Ingraham, Samuel G. Cutts, Arthur W. Knapp, Champion Bissell, Morris Winzenheimer, Levi Bernstein, D. G. & S. L. Schofield, Edward Flack, Asher Frank, James N. Plumb, Edward B. Abbott, James L. Paine, James H. Gosson, Isaac Williams, William C. Claggett, Josiah W. Thompson, James M. Plumb, Leonard D. Atwater and Andrew M. Fanning, David W. Ives, Theodore A. Blanchard, William L. Van Antwerp, Samuel H. Everett, George N. Paine, Sarah C. Clark, Stephen Crocker, Robert McCord, Benjamin W. Foster, Gustav Yorrick, Joseph Bradley, Albert Phyfe, Calvin Slade, Charles C. Slade, Jacob Rosenmeyer, Andrew Banickle, Jacob Decker, Wm. F. Tufts, Isaac A. Crane, James Bleecker, James S. Wood, Emanuel W. Williams, Jules Cincy and Adrian Cincy, Jacob Friedman and Henry Friedman, David D. Elston, John P. Son, Frank Platt, George W. Dougherty, Abraham Friedenburg, Edward G. Catlin, John C. Dodge, William Whitby Hall, James H. Jackson, Floyd Clarkson, Augustus Schmidt and Charles Withoff, John G. Wright, John L. Chambers, Levi Soudheim, John M. Finney and Paschal B. Turner, Patrick H. Rooney, Charles H. Kennedy, Eli B. Hayward, Charles Place, Andrew Kunzler, Wm. C. Leman, Dwight E. Ray, Virgil Price, Louis Scudder, John S. Birch, John B. Ryer, August Shimmell, Noel Davis, Henry C. Brown, Amos B. Keith, Wm. D. Dimock, George F. Moore, John Sharpe, Henry Kerstein, Renno Lask, Marcus L. Guinsburg, Thomas McSpedon, John Davis, Jr., John S. Machado, Joseph A. Kendall, Wm. R. Smyth, John P. Lindsay, John S. Pewriel, Henry Carter, Lewis Benjamin, Tatwall Bailey, Charles F. Richards and James A. Fleury, John H. Van Sawn, Wm. Uller, Ferdinand S. Ents, Wm. Steele, Austin F. Fuller, John F. Orcutt, Asa Fair, Jr., William Herrick, James K. Herrick and Charles K. Herrick, Isaac C. Noe, John H. Willis, James P. Dinsmore, Leopold Tilman, Chas. Otto Schmidt, Thos. M. Cozzens, Benj. Hyde, Jr., Wm. Higbie Smith, Everett L. Stanley, Wm. H. Waite, John Thompson, Jr.; Lemuel A. Chichester and Franklin Chichester, Edwin Clement, Chas. C. Cadwell, Richd. B. Cary, Mathias H. Barrett, Moses A. Van Beurdidlen, Robert G. Walmsley, Orland C. Forsythe, James E. Broome, Joseph T. Barnum, Walter D. Stewart, H. Frisbie Burchard, Wm. S. Dunham, Isaac Wood, Jr., Jason L. Leonard, Wilder H. Pray, Henry H. Grese, Jas. Pelton, Henry W. Andrews, Frank P. Merrill, John Caldwell, Jas. Bennett, Wm. W. Winant, Isaac M. Martin, Wm. S. Hayward, George W. Kendell, Richard Richer, Anson T. Colt, John G. Miller, Ira K. Martin, James Greenwood, John W. Banta, John R. Fullerton, Benj. Smith, Henry Hartman, Robert F. Westcott, Augustus S. Tobias, John McDonald, John J. M. Ramsay, George H. Ramsay, John L. Coles, David H. Coles, Joseph D. Treadway and Theodore G. Ascough, Amos Prentiss, Edwin S. Dickinson, Sylvester F. Dewey, Merrick Myers, Frederick Wehmann, Wm. Florence, Henry J. Overmann, Chauncey S. Martin, John W. Hastings, Louis Silber, Jacob H. Miller, Joshua M. Beach, Sigmund Lichtenstader, Isaac S. Weinsberger, Wm. M. Leake, Richard D. Barlow, Augustus Pettibone, John H. Seybolt, John F. Zebley, Andrew J. Parker, Maurice Deband, Wm. H. Magie, Louis Barnstorf, Edgar Hudler, Henry R. Winter, Solom H. Murlin, Ambrose Stevens and Jacob New.

BANKRUPTS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

Henry A. Cargill, Jas. W. Carpenter, Reuben Quimby, Chas. H. Palmer, Stephen H. Provost, John Gillon, Edmund Ketchum.

BANKRUPTS IN GREENE COUNTY, N. Y.

Robert H. Morford, Richard G. Low, Hiram W. Rockwell, Jas Becher.

BANKRUPTS IN ULSTER COUNTY.

J. J. Beck, J. C. Ritch, Mathew Hasbrouck, Abraham Van Keuren, Daniel Allen and Artemus Ward, Theron Deyo, Methusalum Dubois, Wm. G. Bruce.

BANKRUPTS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.

Robert Decker, A. J. Van Allen.

BANKRUPTS OF SULLIVAN COUNTY. N. Y.

John C. Drake, Wickham Tice, Anthony H. Bush, Wilbur Lamont, Joseph I. Adgate, Wm. H. Curtis.

BANKRUPTS OF ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y.

Wm. D. Maltbie, George H. Riley.

BANKRUPTS OF ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

James A. Burtis, Jr., Isaac Wood, Jr., J. W. Hanmore, Wm. L. Parkinson, Wm. C. H. Sherman, Benj. R. Conklin, E. Horton, Jerry Horton, Richard S. Smith, Thos. H. Booth, Jas. H. Beveridge, Jas. G. Donehey, Albert P. Donehey, J. O. McCoskey, Samuel McKee.

BANKRUPTS OF DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.

Louis Harris and Aaron Harris.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 5.

By Judge Ingraham.

Willis vs. Mayer et al.; motion granted.

The New-York Gas Light Company vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company; motion denied.

Caldwell et al. vs. Lawton et al.; motion granted.

Monett et al. vs. Brear; motion granted for 13th of March.

Hulin et al. vs. Steam Sylvan Company; motion granted.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

This tribunal is fast losing its distinctive characteristic, and becoming nothing more than a mere court of justice, where the law is administered with the staid formality that tradition has established as the proper thing. In the times not long past those knowing of its merits would early besiege the court-room door in order to obtain a seat, where at their ease they could enjoy the administration of justice, tempered with jollity. Perhaps, the change that has in a measure robbed the people of this enjoyment is owing to the fact that crime is becoming less of a laughing matter, and criminals less inclined to afford food for mirth at the prison door. Certain it is that the cases from which a paragraph can be culled are becoming fewer, and were most notably few yesterday, when the court was called on to consider but fifteen cases of petit larceny, eight of assault and battery, and one of cruelty to animals; a total of twenty-four, only three or four of which presented any noteworthy features.

RARE BREEDS OF DOGS.

Joseph Smyth, insisting on the "y," was on the witness stand, and Sarah McDonald was at the prisoner's bar. Joseph had lost two dogs worth seventy-five cents, and Sarah, he averred, had stolen them. Justice was curious to know what sort of animals they were as two of them were required to be offered in exchange for so small a sum, and hence inquired as to the breed. One, Joseph said, was of the red breed, and the other of the white species, and he remarked in furthe explanation, the red one was nothing but common clay but the white one, "he wor chiney." Justice became slightly confused, but finally was relieved with the information that the dogs were nothing but diminutive images of the animal with which Joseph was wont to decorate his mantle. The complainant next volunteered the knowledge that he didn't wish to press the charge if Sarah would return the dogs; for, said he, "they'll laugh at me in Eleventh-street if I let her go and don't get back me property." Sarah, becoming slightly oblivious of her meteorological surroundings, protested that she stood there under Heaven's melting sun as innocent as his Honor's unborn babe of the crime, and that if she had been a rogue, why wouldn't she have stood there many long years before. After a vast deal of talk about a very small matter, the prisoner was dismissed, with an injunction to return Joseph his images in the taint likeness of dogs.

A LITERARY THIEF.

Charles Wagner, robed in the latest cut of tailoring art, and gloved, curled and scented as became a man of such elegant tastes, pleaded guilty, when brought to the bar, of having stolen three volumes of LONGFELLOW's translation of Dante and a copy of ABBOTT's Napoleon from Sheldon & Co., in Broadway, but asked the mercy of the Court for the reason that he had been driven by necessity to crime. Unfortunately for this plea, however, the bookseller, who had purchased the books of Wagner, deposed that on the previous day he had bought other books of him for which he had paid him $10. The Court considering that with that amount of money on hand his necessities could not have been extreme, sent the prisoner to the Penitentiary for six months.

A BLACK BEVY.

Michael McGinnis, Celtic by birth, and pedlar by profession, offered evidence that in the course of his wanderings he found himself in the den of Thomas Nott, John W. Norman, George Williams, and Charles Williams, all black by inheritance, and thieves by nature. To these he offered a piece of cloth for sale, but they discarding the conventional forms of barter, kept their money, if they had any, in their pockets, while they turned him into the street and kept his cloth inside. This procedure not meeting legal approbation, they were sent to the Penitentiary for a term of four months each.

A HORSE BEYOND CRUELTY.

Gully Fisher, convicted of driving a horse with a large sore on the shoulder, was fined $5, and paid over the money with most unusual alacrity. Being admonished not to drive the horse again until it should get well, he answered: "Never you fear, Sir, I've sold him to the 'Skinner,'" and went out of Court apparently overjoyed by the consciousness that it was beyond the power of that horse to ever entangle him again in legal meshes.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—MARCH 5.

Before Judge Thompson.

SUIT AGAINST THE SHERIFF.

Humphrey Michaels vs. Patrick Campbell.—The defendant is Sheriff of Kings County, and was sued for having illegally taken possession of a large amount of property owned by plaintiff. On the 20th of July last Mr. Campbell received a writ of execution directed to him, and issued out of the City Court of Brooklyn, on a verdict duly rendered thereon on the 5th of March, 1867, in an action in the City Court, wherein Joseph Levi, Solomon Commiskey and Samuel Levy were plaintiffs, and Isaac Schapps and Frederick Gordon were defendants. The decree of the Court was in favor of the plaintiffs, and by virtue of it he took possession of property which he supposed to have belonged to Mr. Schapps. Evidence for the defence went to show that the property seized did not belong to Mr. Schapps; that he, being ruined in his business, transferred it to his wife. By the assistance of friends, she carried it on for some time, but gave a mortgage on her goods to Mr. Michaels, who had loaned her $400. In this way Mr. Michaels obtained possession of the property, valued at $800. The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $625, with interest.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 5, 1868.

$30,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	111⅛	100	West. U. Tel.	35
2,000	U. S. 6s. '81. C.	111⅛	500	do	34⅞
3,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '62....small	110⅝	32	do....2d call	34⅞
200,000	do	110⅞	100	Quick. Min. Co.	22
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	107⅛	100	Pacific Mail	110⅜
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	108	100	do	110⅜
15,000	do	107⅞	800	do	111
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20, C., '65	108⅜	200	do....s60	110⅛
20,000	do	108⅜	200	do....s30	110⅜
4,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65....new	107⅛	100	Atlantic Mail	98⅞
5,000	do	106⅝	100	Union Nav.	20
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '67....New Iss	107⅛	300	Adams Ex.	74⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, C '67 New issue	107⅛	900	do	74⅛
150,000	do	107	500	Amer. Ex.	70⅛
7,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	101⅛	500	U. S. Ex.	73
15,000	do	101⅛	300	Mer. Union Ex.	35⅛
150,000	do	101⅛	400	do	35
20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	101⅛	600	N. Y. Cen.	131⅛
25,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s 2d series	106⅛	500	do....s60	131⅜
25,000	do 3d Series	106	200	do	131⅛
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s. ex-c.	66⅛	400	do....2d call	130⅜
11,000	do	67	400	do	130⅜
5,000	do	67	1000	Erie R.	73⅛
50,000	Tenn. 6s. new	64	100	do....s30	73⅜
50,000	do	63⅞	1500	do	73⅜
10,000	do....b10	63⅞	500	do....s10	73⅜
45,000	do	63⅞	800	do	73⅜
7,000	do	63⅜	500	do....b30	73⅜
9,000	do....2d call	63⅜	800	do....2d call	73
11,000	Virginia 6s....x-c	50	200	Erie Pf.	76
2,000	Vir. 6s. new	44⅛	200	Reading R.	93⅛
3,000	N. Car. 6s....x-c	63	1000	do....2d call	93⅜
2,000	do	61⅞	200	Mar & Cin. 1st Pf.	29⅜
2,000	do	61⅜	200	do	30
1,000	N. Car. State 6s.	61⅝	100	do	30
1,000	Mo. St. 6s.	88⅝	5	Panama R.	345
3,000	do	88⅜	250	Ill. Cen. R.	139⅛
8,000	do	88⅜	200	Clev. & Pitts	94⅞
10,000	do....2d call	88⅛	400	do....s30	95
1,000	do	88⅛	1000	do	95⅛
			100	Chic. & N. W R.	66⅛
			200	do	65⅜
			5	do	64
			100	Chic. & N. W. Pf	74⅛
			2000	do	74⅛
			500	Clev. & Tol.	108
			50	do....2d call	108⅛
			30	Chi. & R. I.	97
			400	do	98⅛
			100	do	98⅛
1,000	Ga. St. 6s.	71	10	M. & P. D. C. 1st Pf.	90
6,000	Ga. St. 7s.	85	600	Mil. & St. P.	54⅛
4,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s. '87	88⅛	200	do	54⅛
3,000	Erie 4th M.	84	100	do....s60	54⅛
1,000	B. N. Y. & E. 1st m.	84⅛	200	do	54⅛
4,000	C. & N. W. Con'd Con. Bds	86	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf. b60	69⅛
5,000	do	86⅛	600	do	69⅛
10,000	do	86⅛	34	do	69
3,000	Chic. & N. W. 1st	87⅛	200	do	69⅛
10,000	Gr. W. R. 2d M.	76⅛	200	do....2d call	69⅛
2,000	Gal. & C. 1st M.	100	200	T., W. & W.	51
5,000	Mor. & E. 1st M.	98⅜	500	do	51⅛
1,000	O. & M. 1st M.	92	500	do	51⅛
10,000	M. & St. P. 1st	88⅛	100	Tol., W. & W. Pf.	71⅛
2,000	do....2d call	88	200	N. J. Cen. R.	117⅛
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	81	270	do	117⅛
3,000	N. Y. & N. H. B. 6s	98	100	do	117⅛
1,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st.	95	50	do....2d call	117
1,000	Chic. & Mil. 1st.	88⅛	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	101
20	Bank of Commerce	119	500	do	101⅛
64	Bank of Republic	113	500	do	101⅛
20	Park Bank	150	100	Al. & T. H. Pf.	73
10	Fourth Nat. Bk.	104⅛	600	O. & Miss. R.	31⅛
5	do	104⅛	200	do....b30	31⅛
200	Canton Co.	63	700	do	31⅛
500	do	62⅛	100	do	31⅛
100	do....b10	63	100	H. & St. J. R.	74⅛
75	Del. & Hud. Can.	148	20	M. S. & N. I.	91
500	Central Coal Co.	47	100	Hud. R. R.	145

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	111⅛	100	Pac. Mail	110⅛
20,000	do	111⅛	400	do	109⅞
4,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	110⅜	200	do	109⅞
5,000	Indorsed	109⅛	500	do	109⅞
15,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 New	108⅛	300	do	110
55,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20, R. '67, new iss	107⅛	600	do	110⅛
30,000	Tenn. 6s. new	63⅛	100	do....b30	110⅜
22,000	do	63⅜	200	do....b30	110⅜
10,000	Missouri 6s.	88⅜	200	do....b10	110⅜
19,000	do	88⅜	200	do....2d call	109⅞
15,000	N. C. S. 6s. new	62	10	Am. Ex. Co.	70
10,000	N. Car. 6s....x-c	61⅛	20	do	69⅛
3,000	Virginia 6s. new	44⅛	100	U. S. Ex.	73
500	Ga. St. 7s.	70⅛	100	Hud. Riv. R.	144
4,000	do	71	300	Reading	93⅛
5,000	Chi. & G. E. 1st.	82	200	Clev. & Pitts	95⅛
50	Fourth National	104⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	65⅜
100	do	104⅛	200	Clev. & Tol.	108
120	Merchants' Ex. Bk.	110	40	do	107⅞
20	Mech. Bank	120	500	Chic. & R. I.	98⅛
100	Adams Ex.	74⅛	700	Mil. & St. P.	55
300	do	74⅛	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf. b60	70
500	N. Y. Cen.	130⅝	400	do....b60	70⅛
150	do	130⅝	1000	do	69⅛
400	Erie R.	73	100	do....b30	70
400	do	73⅛	200	Tol., W. & W.	52
200	do	73⅛	200	do	51⅛
100	do	73⅛	200	do	51⅛
400	do....2d call	73⅛	300	P., F. W. & C.	101⅛
			200	Alt. & T. H. R.	47
			100	do....2d call	48

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

80	American Ex.	70⅛	100	P., F. W. & C.	101⅛
100	Canton Co....b30	63⅛	100	do	101⅛
100	do	62⅞	200	Ohio & Miss.	31⅛
800	N. Y. C. R.	131⅛	200	do....b10	31⅛
600	do	131⅛	200	do	31⅛
600	do....c	131⅛	100	do....c	31⅛
100	Atlantic Mail	98⅞	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	91⅛
1100	Erie R.	74⅛	2200	Clev. & Pitts	95
200	do....c	74⅛	800	Chi. R. I. & P.	99
100	do....s10	74⅛	300	do....c	99
200	do....b3	74⅛	100	do	98⅞
100	do....s15	74⅛	600	Chic. & N. W.	66⅛
200	Reading R....c	93⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf. b15	74⅛
100	Tol., W. & W.	50⅞	100	do....c	74⅛
100	do	50⅞	100	do....b30	74⅛
100	M. & St. P. R.	54⅛	200	do....s3	74⅛
100	Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	68⅞			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Mer. U. Ex.	35⅛	200	Reading R.	93⅜
100	Pacific Mail	111	100	Mil. & St. P.	54⅛
800	do	111⅛	100	do....c	54⅛
200	At. Mail	99	100	do	53⅞
100	do	98⅛	100	M. & St. P. Pf.	68⅞
100	N. Y. Cen.	131⅛	500	do	69
100	do....c	130⅞	200	Ohio & Miss. R.	31⅛
800	Erie R.	72⅞	100	do....c	31
100	do....b10	72⅞	100	do	31
300	do....b3	72⅞	100	Bos., Hartford & E.	14⅛
200	do	72⅞	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	91⅛
600	do	72⅞	100	do	91⅛
200	do....c	72⅞	100	P., F. W. & Ch.	101⅛
200	do....c	72⅞	200	Clev. & Pitts....c	94⅞
500	Hud. Riv. R.	144	800	Cl. & Tol.	108
100	Tol., W. & W.	51	300	Chic., R. I. & P.	98⅛
100	do	51⅛	100	do....c	98⅛
100	do	51⅛	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	74⅛
100	do	51⅛	300	Tol., W. & W. Pf.	72⅛
100	do	52			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Mer. U. Ex.	35⅛	100	Adams Ex.	74⅛
100	Pacific Mail....b10	110⅞	100	M. So. & N. I. R.	91⅛
100	do	110⅞	100	do	91⅛
300	N. Y. Cen.	130⅞	600	do	91⅛
300	do	131	500	do	91⅛
800	do	131⅛	400	Cleve. & Pitts	95⅛
800	Erie R.	73⅛	200	do	95⅛
200	Erie R. Pf.	77⅛	200	Ohio & Miss. R.	31⅛
200	Reading R.	94	200	Clev. & Tol.	108⅛
100	Tol., W. & W.	52	200	do....b3	108⅛
100	M. & St. P.	54⅛	100	do	108⅛
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	70	100	C., R. I. & P.	98⅛
200	do	69⅞	600	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	74⅛
100	do	69⅞	500	do....b3	74⅛
100	do....b3	69⅞	100	do....s3	74⅛

THURSDAY, March 5—P. M.

The variations in the Gold room are again very slight, and the sales of the day were at 141@141⅛@141@140⅞ ⅌ cent. The business done was not very large, and the Gold for cash delivery quite superabundant, so that bidders paid from 5¼ to 7 ⅌ cent. interest to carry over their balances. Money-lenders, as a rule, are charging 6 ⅌ cent, on Gold with proper margins, the same as on the Public Funds and other approved stock collateral. The Foreign Exchanges on actual transactions to-day were a fraction easier, and the quotation on London is 109⅝@109⅞ ⅌ cent. for sixty day bills, and 110@110⅛ ⅌ cent. for short sight bills. The Cable news places Cotton at about the points from which the Liverpool market receded ten or twelve days ago. There is again much buoyancy in that market as well as in New-York, but based it is surmised more on an active speculation kept up by Cable between the two markets than upon any improvement in the trade at Manchester. The receipts here this week amount for four days to 24,330 bales. In United States Five-twenties at Frankfort and London there seems to be a steady but not very active demand at prices nearly corresponding with New-York, the rate of Gold being taken into account.

The supply of Money to the Brokers to-day was ample for the inquiries at 6 ⅌ cent. The great dealers continue to report that considerable balances are left with them at 5 ⅌ cent., though this is below the acknowledged present rule of the street.

The transactions in the Public Funds at the Exchange Boards were quite large to-day and at steady prices, as compared with yesterday's market. The prominent dealers are not altogether in accord as to the temper of the demand, some of them reporting a sluggish feeling and the absence of anything like a confident speculation for the rise; others report a good business at current rates and no pressure to sell.

The Border State Bonds continue to attract speculation, and Tennessees, Missouris, North Carolinas and Virginias were all active at full prices. The Western Railway Mortgages are in request, and Eries and New-York Centrals held for full rates.

The Miscellaneous Stocks varied but slightly from Wednesday's report. There is, to all appearances, a movement to take Pacific Mail for an early rise, but resisted by another party disposed to *Bear* the Stock on seller's option.

In the Railway market at the Stock Exchange there was a new excitement in Erie, growing out of a counter suit and injunction by the DREW party, instituted before the Supreme Court at Binghamton, Broome County, on the line of the Road. This proceeding includes the suspension from the Board of Directors of Mr. FRANK WORK, the principal, with the Attorney-General of the State, to the cases against DREW and his co-directors, before Judge BARNARD, in this City. The various rumors and different constructions of this counter proceeding caused the Stock to fluctuate violently from 74⅞ down to 71⅛, and soon up again to 73⅛ ⅌ cent., all before the 2:30 P. M. Board of the Stock Exchange. In the course of the new excitement the general New-York and Western list, which was firm early in the day, was partially unsettled on New-York Central, Rock Island, Northwest, &c. The rise of yesterday and Tuesday, however, continued on Toledo and Wabash and Milwaukee and St. Paul Common; the former sold up to 51⅞ ⅌ cent., and the latter to 54⅞ ⅌ cent.

At and after the late Boards the Railways were quite irregular, particularly in the Long Room after 4 o'clock. New-York Central was sold down to 128⅞ ⅌ cent., recovering to 129¼@½; Erie 71⅞, recovering to 72⅜; the Western Roads firm for the Northwesterns, St. Pauls and Toledo and Wabash. The latter closed at 53 bid. At 5:30 P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	101⅛	101⅛	Missouri	88⅜	88⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110⅜	110⅜	Northwest	66	66⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅛	107	N. West Pref	74⅛	74⅛
N. Y. Central	131⅛	129⅜	Rock Island	97⅜	97⅜
Erie	74⅛	72⅜	Fort Wayne	100⅜	101
Hudson	143	144	W. U. Telegraph	35	34⅞
Reading	93⅜	93⅜	M'chants' Union	35⅛	35
Mich. Southern	91⅛	90⅜	St. Paul Pref	68⅜	69⅞
Ohio and Miss.	31⅛	31⅛	St. Paul Com	53⅜	54⅞
Pittsburgh	94	95⅛	Pacific Mail	110⅛	110⅜
Toledo	108	108	American Gold	140⅞	141⅛
Tenn 6s, new	63⅜	63⅜	Bills on London	109⅜	109⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881	111⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	107⅛
6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881	111⅛	5 ⅌ cent. reg., 1871	119⅛
500 & 1,000, 1881	111⅛	5 ⅌ cent. coup., 1871	122
5-20 reg., 1862	110⅛	5 ⅌ cent. reg., 1874	110
5-20 cou., small 1862	110⅜	5 ⅌ cent. coup., 1874	112
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	110⅜	Ind. cou., 1881	108
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	108	10-40 reg.	101⅛
5-20 500, & 1,000, 1865	108⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	101⅛
5-20 Reg., 1865, new is.	108⅛	7 3-10 2d series	106⅛
5-20 coup., 1865, n. is.	107	7 3-10 3d series	106⅛
5-20 reg., 1867	107⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ⅌ c. 1870	103⅛	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100
N. Y. Reg'd B'y loan	102⅛	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	100
N. Y. Bounty Loan	108⅛	Illinois war loan	100
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan '77	102⅛	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1873	94
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan '73	102⅛	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1878	94
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan '74	102⅛	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1883	94
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan '75	102	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex-c.	67
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan '77	102	Tennessee new bds.	63⅜
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan '78	102	Virginia 6s....x-c	50
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan '71	97	Virginia 6s....n. b.	44⅛
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan '71	97	Georgia 6s	70⅛
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan '75	97	Georgia 7s, new bonds	82⅛
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	103	North Carolina 6s	17⅛
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	102	North Carolina 6s. x.c.	62
Illinois C. bonds 1860	96⅛	North Car. 6s. n. b.	61⅛
Illinois reg. 1860	96⅛	Missouri 6s	88⅛
Ill. 6s, cou. '79 aft. 1860	96⅛	Mis. H. & St. Jo. is.	86
Ill. 6s, cou. '79 aft. 1862	96⅛	California 7s	134
Illinois 6s. '79 aft. 1865	96⅛	Connecticut 6s	99⅛
Illinois 6s '79 aft. 1870	100		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Bank of North Am'a	106
Manhattan	140	Hanover	111
Merchants	118	Irving	107
Mechanics'	123⅛	Metropolitan	131⅛
America	137	Shoe and Leather	111
Fulton	158	St. Nicholas	104⅛
Merchants' Exch'ge	109	Imp't'rs. & Traders'	125
Seventh Ward	110	Park	149⅛
State of New-York	110	Manuf'rs & Merchants	108
Commerce	119	Central National	106
Mechanics B'k Ass.	116	First National	206
Broadway	250	Fourth National	104⅛
Ocean	100⅛	Ninth National	105
American Exchange	119	Tenth National	100
Bank of the Repub.	113		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94	Lack. & West'n. bds.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	96	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.	90	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex.	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	113	Tol. & W. 2d M.	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	126	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	72
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-'76	126	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	100
Erie 1st M. Ex.	104	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	88
Erie 7s. 3d. ind. 1883	96⅛	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	76⅛
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	94	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	98⅛
Buff., N. Y. & Erie, 1st '77	94⅛	Gal. & Chi. extended	100
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., '69	100⅛	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	96
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	103⅛	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102⅛
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. '75	96	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100
Harlem 1st Mg. 1869-72	102	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	101
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ c. '69-'72	104	Morris & Essex 1st M.	98⅛
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	112⅛	Morris & Essex 2d M.	96⅛
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	113	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	92⅛	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	86
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	98	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con.	96
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	100⅛	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	78
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	86	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	102
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1870	115	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	85
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	92
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	85	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	86
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	93	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	88
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	88
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv.	85	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	92
Con. 7 ⅌ cen. ex. bds.	85	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	88
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. 1st M.	87⅛	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M.	81⅛
Han. & St. J. land gr'nts	88	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	98
Han. & St. J. con	88		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts $5,742,086 21; total payments, $5,276,097 77; balance, $100,706,222 36. The receipts include for Customs, $399,000; for Gold Notes, $112,000.

A new Stock Exchange firm is advertised on another page of the TIMES, under the style of WHITE, DE FREITAS & RATHBONE, at No. 17 Broad-street—the junior being a member of the New-York Stock Exchange Board.

The Vanderbilt Interest.

From the Journal of Commerce.

To the Editors of the Journal of Commerce:

In reading over the columns of the newspapers wherein are detailed the operations of what is known in the street as the "Vanderbilt interest," did it ever occur to you that this interest is becoming one of the most gigantic and powerful the world has ever seen, and if not checked must be regarded as the most alarming feature of these troublesome times?

Here is an individual over threescore and ten, in times past not over scrupulous as to what means were employed in carrying out his ends so long as they were accomplished, with some half a dozen retainers, actually fixing the daily value of over seventy-five millions of the public property, and that property the great highway of our city, the very arteries of the country's commerce.

In the recent *expose* of the Chicago and Rock Island affair, we have seen what mischief can be done in a moment by a small committee exercising certain prerogatives.

Can you conceive of mischief more appalling to the commercial interests than could be done by this clique, either by the abuse of their more than kingly power, or which is more probable, by the sudden providential removal of their chief in time of feverish excitement? At his dictum a panic might be started which would bankrupt the entire country, and in the present chaotic position of our national finances, seriously impair the credit of the Government itself, creating world-wide disasters.

Not content with monopolizing the leading railroads of the country, his ambition covets yet more power. *Through his minions he has control of some of our oldest and most conservative banking institutions,* which, a few years since, under more prudent direction, would have recoiled at the thought of such association. The country is not without experience of the dangers of intrusting so much power to an individual. NICHOLAS BIDDLE and the United States Bank furnish a warning too well remembered by us who passed through the fearful ordeal caused by his abuse of power, to look with composure on the power possessed by this railroad king. No thoughtful observer can contemplate these facts without solicitude. The *Journal of Commerce* has been always foremost in warning when it sees the mercantile interest imperiled; will it not utter one word in behalf of those who would be the innocent sufferers in the event of such catastrophe overtaking us? The people ought to be set to thinking how they can be protected from the influences of such powerful combinations.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

It is difficult to see how the "Public Good" is damaged by the application of energy and large means, coupled with a strong will and a determined and thoroughly intelligent purpose to Railway economy and reform. And the temper of the above article strikes us as closely allied to some sort of disappointment that Mr. VANDERBILT's success with the Harlem and Hudson, and the prospect of yet greater results with the New-York Central, should have upset the traditional calculations and silenced the bearish clamors of the Exchange about at least three of the Railway properties centring in New-York. It may be that the writer entertains the suspicion that Mr. VANDERBILT has something to do with the prosecution of the legal measures now in progress to work a reform, so long needed, in the Erie Railway, and to relieve this great estate of the scandals and abuses of one or more of its administrators. We believe the whole community would be pleased to know that such a suspicion is well founded, *and we are quite sure the Stock and Bondholders would rejoice to see the Road in Mr.* VANDERBILT'*s control.*

The banking ambition of Mr. VANDERBILT will be new to his acquaintances. It is not in his line. The writer of the above may possibly allude to the old Bank of New-York, of which one of his friends is an officer, but as his principal accounts are kept in other banks it is extremely doubtful whether he is even a Stockholder much less a power in the Bank of New-York.—TIMES.

Growth and Population of Chicago.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It may be well for us to lean upon the mile-post of the year 1868 long enough to engrave upon it for future reference, the following figures representing the growth of Chicago from the time its inhabitants were numerous enough to be counted to the present time.

Those marked with a * are approximations, the others are the result of actual count:

1829	*30	1843	7,580	1856	*86,000
1831	*60	1844	*8,000	1857	*93,000
1832	600	1845	12,088	1858	*80,000
1833	*350	1846	14,169	1859	*90,000
1834	*1,800	1847	16,859	1860	109,263
1835	3,265	1848	20,023	1861	*120,000
1836	*4,000	1849	23,047	1862	138,186
1837	4,179	1850	28,269	1863	*150,000
1838	*4,000	1851	*34,000	1864	161,288
1839	*4,200	1852	38,734	1865	187,446
1840	4,470	1853	60,662	1866	200,418
1841	*5,500	1854	65,872	1867	*220,000
1842	*6,590	1855	80,023		

From this it will be seen that the average annual increase for the decade from 1830 to 1840 was 443; from 1840 to 1850 was 2,380; from 1850 to 1860 was 8,096.

When it is considered that the present population is variously estimated at from 220,000 to 250,000, and we give only the lowest estimate, it seems fair to presume that the accelerated ratio of increase indicated in its past growth will make the population of Chicago in 1870, 270,000; in 1880, 600,000; in 1890, 1,000,000. If anyone thinks this estimate too large, let him traverse the immense and rapidly growing region tributary to this city; see the railroads radiating and extending from Chicago, as a centre, in every direction, to secure its trade, and remember that in 1870 we expect to take through cars for San Francisco and pour the trade of Asia into our cornucopia.

B.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Barrow and 4th-sts., n. w. corner, 22.10x71.6x22.7x75.11	$14,900
Broadway, Nos. 537, 539 and 541, 78x74.8 to Mercer-st.	462,000
Hammond-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Bleecker-st., 25x100	16,000
Orchard-st., s. s., 150.5 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 25x87.10	23,800
Ridge and Rivington sts., n. w. corner, 25.0½x80.11	26,300
Waverley-place and McDougal-st., s. w. corner, 2 lots, 44x97	34,000
West-st., 60.5 ft. from Spring-st., 26.1 3-5x92.9	nom.
6th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x96.9	21,500
10th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Av. C, 25x94.9	14,000
11th-st., s. s., bet. Stuyvesant-st. and 1st-av., 25x94.10	2,800
18th-st., s. s., 310 ft. e. of 1st-av., 21 by half the block	14,000
29th-st., s. s., 270 ft. w. of 10th-av., 20x98.9	15,000
31st-st., n. s., 68.4 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 18.7x98.9	12,000
West and King sts., s. e. cor., 20x70.3; King-st., s. s., 71.2 ft. e. of West-st., 78.6½x14.4x71.5½x8.11x100x22.3; West-st., s. s., 97.4 ft. n. of Charlton-st., 77.7x24.3½x78.10x24.4; Charlton-st., n. s., 76.3 ft. e. of West-st., 19.8x100; Charlton-st., s. s., 69 ft. w. of Washington-st., 69x60x85.9x60	nom.
West 38th-st., No. 342 (contract)	15,000
West 44th-st., No. 104 (contract)	2,400
46th-st., n. s., 133.9 ft. w. of Broadway, 18x100.5	14,000
52d-st., w. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18x100.5	11,000
52d-st., n. s., 135 ft. e. of 6th-av., 2 lots, 40x100.4	16,500
52d-st., n. s., 115 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100.4	8,150
52d-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100.4	8,350
52d-st., n. s., 95 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100.4	7,000
74th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Av. A, 25x59.10x25x53.10½	2,180
75th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d-av., 4 lots, 80x102.2	6,200
87th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 9th-av., 200x100.8	2,400
88th-st. and 9th-av., n. e. cor., 100x50.4x25x100.8x125	10,250
88th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 9th-av., 50x100.8	4,800
89th-st., n. s., 225 ft. from 9th-av., 50x100	3,500
113th-st., s. s., 130 ft. w. of 4th-av., 100x100.11	4,600
113th-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 6th-av., 2 lots, 50x100.10	4,000
116th-st., n. s., 94 ft. w. of Av. A, 2 lots, 50x100.11	nom.
117th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 1st-av.	1,400
120th-st., s. s., 287.6 ft. e. of Av. A, 18.9x100.11	5,600
121st-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Av. A, 25x100.10	1,300
1st-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of 47th-st., 25.3x60	17,000
2d-av., w. s., 52.0½ ft. n. of 31st-st., 16x64	nom.
3d-av., Nos. 476 and 478	30,000
3d-av., e. s., 25 feet s. of 49th-st., 37x100	19,500
5th-av., w. s., 25 feet s. of 118th-st.	19,600
6th-av. and 51st-st., n. w. cor., 85.0½x102.1	26,700
8th-av., w. s., 108.8 feet n. of 58th-st., 44.8x200	17,000
10th-av., w. s., between 25th and 26th sts., 24.8½x½ the block	8,000
Lot 1,114, Bayard's Farm, 25x100	10,000
Lot No. 203, Ray's estate, 25x98.9	3,500
Lot No. 240, Prospect tract	650
Lot No. 248, Prospect tract	1,650
Lot No. 290, Bensen's estate, 25x99.11	1,600

Leases Recorded.

Baxter-st., No. 64, 5 years, per year	$1,300
Broadway, No. 403, 3 years, $14,000 1st year, $15,000 for 2d and 3d years.	
Broadway, No. 815, 5 years, per year	6,000
Broome-st., No. 143, 2 years, per year	3,300
Catharine-st., No. 45½, 3 1-6 years, per year	1,250
Franklin-st., No. 1, 5 years, per year	450
Oliver-st., No. 62, 5 years, per year	800
E. 10th-st., No. 91, 4 years, per year	420
E. 16th-st., No. 117, and Irving-place, No. 41, 3 years, per year	16,000
22d-st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x98.9, 21 years, per year	100
East 35th-st., No. 239, 2 years, per year	1,200
Avenue B, No. 15, and 2d-st., No. 249, 5 years, per year	1,800
Avenue B, Nos. 16 and 18, 10 years, per year	3,800
1st-av., No. 225, 5 years, per year	1,200
7th-av., No. 500, 5 years, per year	700
9th-av., No. 178, first floor and basement, 3½ years, per year	960

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Braxton-st. and 11th-av. and 16th-st., 100x137.10½x200x40x100x37.10½, being all the eastern half of block excepting the s. w. cor. lot	$5,650
Degraw-st. and Rodgers-av., s. e. cor., 100x75.7	2,750
Douglass-st., s. s., 160 ft. e. Smith-st., 20x100	4,850
Douglass-st., s. s., 212.6 ft. e. Hoyt-st., 18.9x70	4,000
Fleet-st., w. s., 21.8 ft. s. Hudson-av., 22.4x78, q. c.	1,000
Hunter-st., e. s., 152.6 ft. s. Gates-av., 23x100	3,000
Kosvuth-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. Broadway, 18.½x146.6	2,200
Lafferts-st., s. s., 272.8 ft. e. Classon-av., 40x125	10,550
Macon-st., n. s., 20 ft. e. Marcy-av., 20x80	6,750
Nassau-st. and Mumbys Alley, n. w. cor., 53x26x7x5.10x1.2x40x20.4	3,000
Skillman-st., w. s., 94.6 ft. n. DeKalb-av., 14x80	2,800
Smith-st., e. s., 50 ft. s. DeBevoise-st., 27x75	1,800
Van Buren-st. and Bedford-av., n. e. cor., 20x80	7,000
Warren-st., s. s., 510 ft. w. Smith-st., 40x100	3,000
York-st., n. s., 223 ft. e. Jay-st., 22x90	2,500
Second-place, s. s., 149 ft. w. Court-st., 60x100	5,400
North 10th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. 5th-st., 100x100 to Bushwick Creek	500
North 12th-st. and 2d-st., n. w. corner, 25x100	2,000
North 13th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. 1st-st., 50x100	1,600
37th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. 3d-av., 75x100.2	990
37th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. 3d-av., 75x100.2	990
38th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. 3d-av., 150x200.4	3,960
38th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. 3d-av., 150x100.2	1,980
De Kalb and Kent avs., s. e. corner, 25x90	7,300
Flatbush-av., e. s., 146.1 ft. s. Wyckoff-st., 20x85.6	4,000
Flatbush-av., e. s., 166.1 ft. s. Wyckoff-st. (irregular,) 80x85.6x5x10.7x25x3.11x50x100	16,000
Flatbush-av., e. s., 166.1 ft. s. Wyckoff-st., 85.6x5x10.7x25x3.11x50x100x80	38,000
Houston-av., w. s. lot No. 18, 8th ward, 25x75	2,000
Lafayette-av. and Skillman-st., n. e. cor., 100x125	5,000
Lafayette-av., n. s., 100 ft. e. Nostrand-av., 20x70	1,300
Lafayette-av., n. s., 380 ft. e. Tompkins-av., 25x100	2,840
Marcy-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. Willoughby-av., 25x100	5,500
Myrtle-av., s. s., 75 ft. w. Walworth-st., 25x111.10	2,750
Myrtle-av., s. s., 95 ft. w. Walworth-st., 40x111.10	5,600
Myrtle-av., n. s., 160 ft. w. Tompkins-av., 20x100	4,540
Myrtle-av. and Gold-st., n. e. cor., 124.6x80x48.9x20x24.3x60	18,000
Park-av., n. s., 80 ft. w. Tompkins-av., 40x100x25x25x15x75	900
Portland-av., w. s., 410 ft. s. Hanson-pl., 20x100	3,800
Putnam-av., n. s., 316.8 ft. e. Bedford-av., 33.4x100	6,300
Coney Isl. road and New-Utrecht and Flatbush road, n. e. cor., about 40 acres	139,980

Leases Recorded.

Myrtle-av., Washington and Fulton sts., s. e. cor. store, 4 years, per year	$1,000

Flatbush.

Clove road, s. s., 1,287.4 ft. from Prospect Park line, 133.6x1118.4x1079.5	$15,000

New-Lotts.

Lots Nos. 223, 255, 256, 257, 258, map Belleplain	$1,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Montgomery-st., n. s., 56 ft. e. of Washington-st., 50x17x14x6x6x18	$11,000
Wayne-st., s. s., lot No. 10, block No. 87, 25x000	1,800
Wayne-st., s. s., lot No. 6, block No. 87, 25x100	1,700
South 5th-st., n. s., 48.8 ft. e. of Brunswick-st., 13.2x80	2,300

Union.

Liberty-st., n. s., lots Nos. 332 and 333, block No. 6, 25x100	400
Main-st., n. s., lot No. 228, block No. 38, 25x100	400

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 5, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	13	Barley, bushels	75
Flour, bbls.	4,028	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	177	Pork, bbls.	156
Cornmeal, bags	3,000	Cut Meats, pkgs.	210
Wheat, bushels	....	Lard, pkgs.	345
Corn, bushels	26,826	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	16
Rye, bushels	4,287	Whisky, bbls.	91
Oats, bushels	1,325	Petroleum, bbls.	....

ASHES—Have been in fair demand and firm at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots, and $11 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand at firm prices, including Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17½c.; Rio, 12½c.@17½c., free, and 7½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15½c., all in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—An active business has been reported in this line to-day, chiefly on speculation and for export, opening at a trifle firmer prices, but closing less buoyantly. The aggregate sales since our last have been 10,726 bales, including 495 bales to spinners, 2,707 bales to shippers, 5,073 bales to speculators and 2,451 bales in transit.

Closing prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	22½	22½	22½@23
Good Ordinary	23	23½	23½@24
Low Middling	24½	24½	24½@25
Middling	25	25½	25½@25¾
Good Middling	26	26½	26½@27

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	24,330
Receipts last week	22,982
Receipts preceding week	23,982
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	209,445
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	433,957
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	579,670
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,922
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,439
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	105,986
Exports since Sept. 1	246,970
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,117
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,595
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,092
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,301
Estimated stock on hand here	52,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	1,603,009
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,341,100
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,011,000
Exports same time 1866-7	723,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	371,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	415,000

EGGS—Have been less plenty, and, have been in good request, at full prices, including Jersey extra brands, 41c.@42c.; State and Pennsylvania, 40c.@41c.; ordinary Western, 38c.@40c.; Western by express, 40c.@41c.; Southern, 40c.@41c.; Limed, loss off, 25c.@28c. ⅌ dozen.

FRUIT—Apples are quiet. We quote: Apples, Spitzenberg, $6@$6 50; Apples, Greenings, $5; Apples, Baldwins, $5@$5 25; Apples, Mixed lots, $4@$4 50; Cranberries, $7@$9 50 ⅌ bbl. Dried Apples are arriving more freely, and prices are not as firm, except for something choice, which would probably exceed quotations. Unpeeled peaches are doing better, the stock of which is scarce. Peeled are more plenty and dull, the market being stocked with poor lots. We quote: New Apples, State, 9c.@9½c.; New Apples, Western, 8c.@8½c.; New Apples, Southern, 6c.@7½c.; Peaches, new Southern, 20c.@25c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 11c.@12c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 9c.@9½c.; Cherries, new pitted, 38c.@40c.; Blackberries, 13½c.; Raspberries, 40c.@45c.; Plums, 34c.@35c. ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand for home use, and for shipment, and prices have been quoted up again, 5c.@15c. ⅌ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,250 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 70@$9 60; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 85@$10 35; common to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 40@$11, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 90@$10 60 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 70@$9 60
Extra State	9 85@11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 60@14 35
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 90@10 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 65@14 50
Extra Genesee	11 10@14 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 25@15 50

Southern Flour has been in fair request, at steady prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls. at $9 10@$10 80 for common to fair, and $10 85@$15 for fair to very superior extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour is in good demand at former prices; sales were reported of 2,850 sacks at $12 50@$14 for extras, ⅌ bbl. of 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues in fair request at $7 50@$9 50 for inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 270 bbls. Corn Meal has been dull to-day at $5 85@$6 for Jersey; $5 80@$6 for poor to very good Western, $6 for City, and $6 10@$6 20 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in active request at $5 90@$6 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate request and quoted firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 24,500 bushels, including Amber Spring at $2 53, delivered, No. 2 Spring at $2 37, in store, and $2 41 delivered, and Amber State on private terms, ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in good demand, largely for export, at a further marked improvement in prices; sales have been reported of 85,000 bushels at $1 22@$1 25, for New Mixed Western; $1 26½ for small lots of very choice; $1 24@$1 25 for Old Mixed Western, in store; $1 25@$1 26 for New Yellow Jersey; $1 26@$1 27 for New Yellow Western; $1 18@$1 22 for New Straw-colored and White Southern ⅌ bushel. Nothing new in Rye or Barley. Of Malt 6,200 bushels were sold, at $2 15@$2 22½ ⅌ bushel. Oats have been in moderate demand at about former prices; sales have been reported of 32,500 bushels Western at 83½c., in store, and 85c.@86c., delivered, ⅌ bushel, closing less buoyantly. Beans are in good demand and have again advanced. Peas are nominal. We quote: Beans, Marrows, prime new, $5 60@$5 75; Beans, Mediums, prime new, $5 40@$5 50; Beans, Kidneys, prime new, $5 70@$5 75; Peas, Canada, in bond, $1 55 ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair demand at $1 05@$1 15 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 55 for poor to choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw has been salable and steady at 95c.@$1 15 for short and long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in rather more demand at steady prices, including American at 15c.@60c. for new; older growths, 5c.@30c., and Foreign at 25c.@55c. ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; good to prime, 30c.@40c.; choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Eastern, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@55c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Michigans, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; good to prime. 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 10c.@30c.; old Olds, 5c.@20c. Foreign—Canadians, 25c.@55c.; Bavarians, 30c.@45c.; Belgians, 25c.@35c.

LATHS—Have been in fair request at steady rates.

LIME—Has been in demand and held firmly.

MOLASSES—Has been salable and steady, including Porto Rico at 50c.@75c.; Cuba at 38c.@55c.; English Islands at 50c.@52c.; New-Orleans, 75c.@85c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been moderately inquired for and buoyant in price, including Spirits Turpentine at 72½c.@75c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $5 25; Resin at $3 30@$8 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch at $3 50 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been in demand at rising prices, including Crude Whale at 70c.@72c.; Bleached Whale at 80c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached do. at $2 25@$2 30; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 45; Red Oil at 65c.@75c.; Linseed Oil at $1 20@$1 23; Olive, $2 40@$2 50 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in very moderate supply and fair demand at buoyant prices, having been generally quoted at 12½c.@13c. for Crude in bulk; 17½c.@17¾c. for do. in bbls.; 28c.@29c. for Refined, in bond, and 41½c.@42c. for Refined, free, ⅌ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are in moderate demand only, but as the stock on the market is light, prices hold their own. Onions are very scarce and high. We quote: Peach Blow Potatoes, $4 25@$4 50; Prince Alberts, $4 25@$4 50; Jackson Whites, $3 75@$4; Mercers, $4 75@$5; Chili Reds, $3 75@$4; Onions, Red, $9@$9 50; Onions, White, $9 50@$10; Turnips, Russia, $2@$2 25 ⅌ bbl.; Cabbages, ⅌ 100, $8@$12; Squashes, Marrow, ⅌ bbl., $5 50@$6.

POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry has been in better supply at unchanged prices. Game is scarce and firm. We quote: *Dressed Poultry*—Turkeys, 25c.@27c.; Fowls, 18c.@20c.; Chickens, 20c.@22c.; Geese, 15c.@18c.; Ducks, 24c.@28c. ⅌ lb. Quail, $3@$3 25 ⅌ dozen. Partridge, $1@$1 25 ⅌ pair. Prairie Hens, $1 25@$1 30 ⅌ pair.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active to-day, opening firmly but closing in favor of buyers. Sales have been made of 1,450 bbls., in lots, at $24 90@$25, closing at $24 90 regular, for New Western Mess, $23 37@$23 62, closing at $23 43 for Old Mess; $22@$22 50 for Western Prime Mess; $22 75@$23 for City do.; $19@$20 50 for Prime and Extra Prime ⅌ bbl. Sales were also made of 1,250 bbls. New Mess, including seller, all April, at $25@$25 12, chiefly at $25 12 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats have been in lively demand at 14½c.@15½c. for Hams, and 10½c.@11½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb.; sales equal to 950 pkgs., part to arrive. Bacon continues quiet at former prices; sales 130 boxes at 12c. for Cumberlands, and 11c. for Sour ⅌ lb. Lard has been dull and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 830 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 15c.@16c. for very inferior to prime; and 16¼c.@16½c. for small lots of fancy kettle-rendered, ⅌ lb. Dressed Hogs have been very scarce and in demand at 12½c. for City and 12c.@12¼c. for Country, ⅌ lb. Beef has been in fair demand at $13@$19 for Plain Mess; $18@$22 for Extra do., and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 450 bbls. Tierce Beef continues in fair demand, including Prime Mess at $32 50@$37, and India Mess at $38@$41 ⅌ tierce; sales since our last, 400 tcs., part to arrive. Beef Hams have been in request and firm at from $32@$36 50 for poor to very choice; sales 380 bbls. Butter continues in good request at 45c.@57c. for poor to prime, and 58c.@60c. for choice State, and 30c.@50c. for inferior to choice Canada and Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is in moderate demand at 9c.@16½c., as extremes, ⅌ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus:

The supply of Butter continues light, the total receipts for the week being 2,180 packages, the greater portion of which were of the medium and lower grades. Choice lots are scarce, and the light receipts are quickly taken at fancy prices. Medium and inferior lots of State and Western, in the absence of Prime, are more in favor, and a fair trade has been done at good prices. The better grades of Canada are scarce with a good demand prevailing, while poor lots are plenty and slow. We quote:

	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	50 @55
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties, Dairies, firkins	50 @55
Broome, Courtland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	48 @51
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	48 @52
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	45 @48
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	45 @48
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	55 @58
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	50 @54
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	48 @50
Canada	30 @37
Canada Extra	38 @40

The Cheese market is unchanged. The severe weather that prevailed the past week affected trade, as shipments could not be made with safety. Exporters are taking a few fancy dairies at full prices, but do not seem anxious to touch the good to fair factories, which comprise the bulk of stock on this market, except at low figures. The receipts for the week are some 6,000 boxes. We quote:

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb.	15¾@16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ⅌ lb.	15 @15½
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ⅌ lb.	11½@13½
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb.	14 @15
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	12 @14
Farm Dairies, common, ⅌ lb.	10 @12
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese, ⅌ lb.	9 @10

SUGARS—Have been more freely offered and sought after, but have been somewhat depressed and irregular in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,280 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11½c.@13¼c.; and 760 boxes Havana, at from 12c.@13¾c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand at from 14½c.@17½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 84,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@11¾c.; 58,000 lbs. Stearine at 14½c.@15½c.; 67,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet and depressed to-day; rates on grain by steamer to Liverpool have been decidedly lower. For Liverpool, there were taken 1,000 bbls. Flour, by steamer, at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; 15,000 bushels Grain, by do., at 8d. for Corn., or 8¼d. for Wheat, ⅌ bushel; 500 tcs. Lard, by sail, at 32s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For other ports the engagements were not important.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ADON SMITH, committee of estate of SIDNEY SMITH, and the said Sidney Smith against JOHN S. KENNY and CATHARINE KENNY, his wife, and others. In pursuance of judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of February, 1868, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, through Joseph McGuire, auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground situate, lying and being in the Seventeenth (late Eleventh) Ward of the City of New-York, and known and distinguished on a map showing a division of part of the real estate late of Nicholas W. Stuyvesant, deceased, among his heirs, made by Samuel Doughty, City Surveyor, dated May, 1834, and now on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York as lot No. 503, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirteenth-street, distant one hundred and ninety-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Thirteenth-street and Avenue B, thence westerly along the northerly side of Thirteenth-street twenty-five feet, thence northerly and parallel with Avenue B one hundred and three feet and three inches to the middle line of the block between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, thence easterly along said middle line of the block and parallel with Thirteenth-street twenty-five feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Avenue B one hundred and three feet three inches to the place of beginning.

SAMUEL F. BARGER, Referee.

LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Dated New-York, Feb. 24, 1868.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against OLIVER B. PETTIT, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of S. D. LAW, No. 25 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of July next.—Dated December 30, 1867.

EDWARD R. SMITH, LOUISA P. PETTIT, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Esq., surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS C. STRYKER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the administrator, at his residence, in the town of Gravesend, L.I., on or before the 16th day of March next.

CORNELIUS S. STRYKER, Administrator.

DATED, Sept. 9, 1867.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—A LARGE STOCK ON hand all ready for setting up in buildings, which must be sold in the next thirty days, at any price, on account of rebuilding. A. KLABER, No. 126 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLE MANTELS—A FINE SELECTION at reduced prices at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Get price list before buying elsewhere.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
FRA DIAVOLO. Characters by Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Mme. Natali Testa, Herr Habelmann, Signor Testa, Signor Barili, Signor Dubreul, Giorgio Ronconi.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SERIOUS FAMILY. Characters by Mr. A. W. Young, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. C. H. Rockwell, Mr. E. Cashin, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Rance, Miss Mary Barrett and Miss Fanny Green.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. Mlle. Tostee as the Grand Duchess.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THE LITTLE BAREFOOT. Characters by Miss Maggie Mitchell, Messrs. J. W. Collier, G. L. Fox, &c.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER. Characters by Miss Kate Reignolds, J. K. Mortimer, Mr. G. C. Boniface, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Mr. W. Carlton, &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
SAM. Characters by Messrs. F. S. Chanfrau, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., De Walden, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
ROB ROY, and THE STRING OF PEARLS. Characters by Messrs. J. M. Murdoch, Sollos, Martin, Collins, Miss Fanny Thompson, &c.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THE OCTOROON. Characters by Miss Mary Mitchell, J. W. Albaugh, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 14th-st.
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MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE. By Mrs. Frances Anne Kemble.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION of ORIGINAL PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

PUTNAM GALLERY.
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MARBLE GROUP OF EVE and THE DEAD ABEL.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Mr. DISRAELI last evening made his first appearance in Parliament since the resignation of Lord DERBY. He was received with enthusiasm by all parties. In the course of the evening he made a speech, during which he paid a compliment to Lord DERBY, and said that the policy—a peaceful one—inaugurated by him would be persevered in by the Government.

The arrival of a South American mail at Liverpool gives further details of the fighting on the Rio Parana. The Paraguayans had gained several victories over the allied forces. Attempts made to cut Gen. LOPEZ's communications resulted in disaster.

Our Minister at Buenos Ayres, Gen. ALEXANDER ASBOTH, died in that City recently after a protracted illness.

The war in Japan is still raging fiercely. Several engagements, attended with great loss of life, have taken place between the adherents of the Shagoon and those of the Damios. All the foreign ministers have left Osaka in consequence of the insecurity of the country.

CONGRESS.

After the transaction of some unimportant business yesterday, the Senate organized as a Court for the trial of President JOHNSON on the articles of impeachment presented by the House. Chief Justice CHASE, clad in his official robes, advanced to the chair of the presiding officer, which was vacated by Mr. WADE, and announced his readiness to take the required oath. This was administered by Judge NELSON, after which the Senators were sworn as their names were called. When the Clerk called the name of Mr. WADE, Mr. HENDRICKS objected to his being sworn as a member of the Court, on the ground that he was personally interested in the result of the trial. A lengthy debate ensued upon this question, Senators generally expressing their opinions. The debate was not concluded when an adjournment was agreed to.

There were but few members present in the House yesterday, many having received leave of absence, under the supposition that little business would be done during the progress of the impeachment trial. A bill providing for filling the vacancy, in case of the death or removal of the Chief-Justice, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It devolves upon the Associate Justice the duties of the Chief-Justice. The resolution providing for the admission of R. R. BUTLER as Representative from Tennessee was taken up, and Mr. CHANLER spoke in its favor. After debate it was recommitted to the Committee on Elections, with instructions. E. B. WALCOTT, J. H. MARTINDALE and H. L. BOND were appointed Managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, after which the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced recently by the Revenue Collectors in Claiborne County, Tennessee, and recently the illicit whisky distillers seized the Collector and his assistants and compelled them to pay a heavy sum to obtain their release. On Monday another disturbance occurred, resulting in the killing of three men and the wounding of a fourth. A company of cavalry had been sent to the assistance of the revenue officer.

Dispatches from Montana announce that the Blackfeet Indians have renewed their depredations upon the settlers and emigrants on the Fort Benton road. One man has been killed, a woman and her children carried off, and a large number of horses captured by them. It is also reported that a large number of Indians are assembled about Fort Laramie and are conducting themselves in a threatening manner.

A fire occurred at Pittsfield, Mass., on Wednesday, by which the Post-office and several other buildings were destroyed, involving a loss of $50,000.

Four men were killed yesterday near Chicago, while tamping an unexploded blast on the Norton Canal. A fifth man was injured, but will recover.

A terrible riot occurred at Ward's Island yesterday between the destitute German and Irish emigrants sent thither, to the number of several hundred, by the Commissioners of Emigration to await the result of efforts to procure employment for them. A fight between two men of either nationality led to a general disturbance, in the course of which the combatants hurled all manner of missiles at each other, and fought with knives, implements of labor, and every kind of weapon that could be procured. A detachment of ten policemen, armed with revolvers, sent over from this City, succeeded in quelling the disturbance after a vigorous charge, in the course of which several rioters were shot. In the course of the day thirty emigrants were more or less injured. Sixty were arrested. The latest reports from the island represent that all is quiet.

The Mozart General Committee held a meeting at Mozart Hall last evening, and passed resolutions expressing their intention not to take an active part in the State Convention, to be held at Albany on the 11th inst.; denouncing the conduct of the Radical members of Congress in the matter of impeachment, and approving the ground taken by the President against his opponents. FERNANDO WOOD made a speech, in which he reviewed the impeachment measure, and denounced in severe terms those who were prominent in pressing it forward.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday made a presentment, with reference to suspected criminal characteristics of certain lying-in hospitals in this City, and concluded, under advice of the District-Attorney, that there were legal impediments in the way of successful criminal prosecutions of the proprietors. They recommended the erection of a large public foundling hospital, on the European plan, as the only means of checking the prevalent crime of infant-murder in the Metropolis.

A large meeting in the interest of a proposed international church and hall in London was held last evening in St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second street. Mr. FANCHER presided, and Revs. FREDERICK TOMPKINS, of London; HENRY WARD BEECHER, Dr. DOWLING and others delivered earnest addresses in behalf of the project.

The Radical Republican General Committee met at headquarters last evening, and resolved to remind Senators MORGAN and CONKLING that it was impolitic to confirm persons nominated for office in New-York who were not Radical Republicans. The Chairman announced the Executive and other Committees for the ensuing year.

The Chamber of Commerce held a meeting yesterday and adopted a report of the Executive Committee, recommending the holding of a centennial celebration on the 6th of April. Resolutions in favor of a Northern Pacific Railroad were offered and referred to a special committee.

In the Board of Councilmen, yesterday, a resolution was offered directing the Street Commissioner to take such measures as he may deem advisable to place Broadway in a passable condition. It was laid over.

The announcement of the death of DANIEL LORD, Esq., one of the most prominent members of the bar of this City, was made in the Courts yesterday, all of which immediately adjourned out of respect to his memory.

The Arion Ball at the Academy of Music last evening was a magnificent affair, and was, as usual, very largely attended.

Cotton was a shade stronger yesterday and fairly active, though closing tamely at about previous figures. Flour and Corn were in good demand, partly for export, at higher prices. Wheat was steady, but not in much request. Provisions attracted less attention; Pork and Lard closed heavily. Groceries were rather more sought after. Freights were inactive and rates were lower.

The Duty of the President to Obey and Execute the Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of Tuesday you say:

"When in the due course of judicial proceedings any law is declared to be invalid, because it is not in pursuance of the Constitution, the President may, like every other officer or citizen, take notice of that decision and govern himself accordingly. But until such a decision has been pronounced, in a case properly before the Court, the President is bound to obey and execute the law, no matter what may be his personal opinion of its constitutionality."

In this I think you are in an error, not uncommon. There can be no judicial proceedings which shall declare a law unconstitutional except a litigation between two parties, one of whom shall have acted as if the law were void for unconstitutionality. No court asserts the unconstitutionality of laws except in a litigation before it, where the action of one party necessarily raises that question. If until a decision that a law is unconstitutional, the President is bound to treat the law as constitutional, then certainly every private person is bound to do the same. And if every one is bound to treat a law as constitutional until it is declared to be the contrary, then it never can be declared unconstitutional. For it is not until some person *acts* upon the assumption that the law is void for unconstitutionality, that any litigation can arise, in the course of which the question of constitutionality can be decided.

Perhaps this hardly needs an illustration, but I will give one. The Legislature of this State in 1855 passed what was called "a prohibitory law," forbidding the sale of liquors in certain cases. A year afterward the Court of Appeals decided this law to be unconstitutional, (13 N. Y., Reports 378). But how did the question arise? By the *acts* of two persons who *disobeyed the law*. The law forbade the sale of liquor. WYNEHAMER & TOYNBEE disobeyed the law, and sold liquors. They were prosecuted for this as for a crime and convicted. But the Court of Appeals reversed the conviction, on the ground that the law was unconstitutional.

But you say that until such a decision (that is, that a law is unconstitutional) is pronounced, the President (and *a fortiori*, a private person,) is bound to obey and execute the law, no matter what may be his personal opinion of its constitutionality.

Now, if WYNEHAMER & TOYNBEE and all other persons had acted on the doctrine which you lay down, the question of the unconstitutionality of the prohibitory law could never have been raised. In short, there is no way of testing the constitutionality of any law but by *acting* as if it were unconstitutional. Till that is done by some one, no question involving its constitutionality can be raised, and of course none can be decided.

CHAS. P. M. SELKOR.

MARCH 3, 1868.

In the case referred to, the parties took the responsibility of violating the law,—and they were very properly arraigned and tried for so doing. It appeared on the trial that the law was unconstitutional, and was therefore *no* law; and this fact secured their acquittal. But suppose the Court of last resort had decided otherwise,—had decided that the law was valid—would not these parties have been *punished* for violating it? Yet if they had a *right* to violate it, how could they have been punished for having exercised that "right?" No man has a right to violate any law that stands as such on the statute book. If he does violate it, he takes all the risk incurred thereby. If the law proves to be valid, his *motive* for its violation may have weight in determining the severity of his punishment,—but it cannot give him the "right" to violate the law.

The same thing is true of the President in a still higher sense. Besides the duty which devolves upon him as a citizen of obeying the law, he is under a special constitutional obligation to "take care that *the laws* be faithfully executed,"—not such laws as he thinks ought to be executed, but *all* laws that have place upon the statute-book. He has a right to his *opinion* upon all laws,—but he has no right to base his official action upon that opinion, except when he is called on to *approve* the law. Then he may do just as he pleases,—approve it, or return it with his objections; and very great weight is given by the Constitution to his official disapproval. It destroys the act, and prevents its becoming a law, unless *two-thirds* of each House of Congress should reenact it. In that case it "*becomes a law*" notwithstanding his objections, and no matter what the nature of those objections may be. And because it is "a law," he is bound by the explicit requirement of the Constitution, to "take care that it be faithfully executed."

As a matter of course, he has the *power* to disregard it,—to treat it as if it were not a law, and to violate it,—just as any private citizen has the *power* to break any law whatever. But to say that he has the *right* to do so is absurd. He may think he *is* right in doing so, but this fact does not give him the right. He does it upon his own responsibility, and may be put upon trial therefor. If the result proves that the enactment which he violated was *not* a law,—either because it did not get votes enough to make it one, or because it was in conflict with the Constitution, and therefore could not be a law, or for any other good and sufficient reason, he must be acquitted of a violation of law. But if the result shows that it *was* a law and that he did violate it, then he is liable to such punishment as may be provided for such cases. If it shall appear that his *motive* for the violation was not criminal—that it was merely to test the law, not to override and disregard it, that motive will necessarily have weight in determining the culpability of his act—whether it falls within the definition of "crime and misdemeanor" or not, and what shall be the extent of his punishment, if guilty. But to say that it can give him the "*right*" to violate the law, with any motive or, for any purpose, is going much too far.

Our correspondent says that "until a law is treated by somebody, as if it were unconstitutional, no question involving its constitutionality can be raised, and, of course, none can be decided." Very well: the presumption always is that every law, duly enacted and placed upon the statute book, is constitutional. Nobody, whether public officer or private citizen, has a "right" to presume that a law is *not* a law, and to treat it accordingly. If a law infringes personal rights, or inflicts wrongs of any kind, the party suffering will probably violate it, and thus its validity will be tested. If nobody violates it, the presumption is that it inflicts no wrong. And it devolves upon the party who violates the law to *show* that it is unconstitutional. He can escape the offence and the penalty of its violation only in that way. The Government is not bound to test its laws by judicial decisions, before it puts them in operation. They are presumed to be valid, and are to be obeyed and executed as a matter of course. And whoever violates them, does it on his own responsibility and at his own risk—not at all in the exercise of any "right."

What "Straws" Show.

On Wednesday a meeting at Columbus, Ohio, sounded a terrible note against President JOHNSON as "the chief obstruction to pacification;" on the same day a meeting at Baltimore pronounced the same official "the special champion of popular freedom;" and all the ill that the one meeting said of Congress the other said of the President, *vice versa*. That is the way, too, that public meetings have been going on for a fortnight, and we presume that the parties for whom they are intended derive great consolation from them.

Cannot something more economical in the way of time and type and men and money achieve the same result? We have noted that not a single Republican body has yet endorsed the President, and not a single Democratic body has endorsed Congress. This fact suggests the proper course of action. Let a good set of resolutions advising impeachment, sustaining Congress, and condemning the President be drawn up, and another set sustaining the President, condemning Congress, and denouncing impeachment. Let the former be sent to all Republican bodies in the country, and to all State Legislatures or city or town governments where the Republicans are in majority, and the latter in like manner to all the Democratic strongholds. In this way all the "sustaining" and "denouncing" business could be done up off-hand, and it would be quite as effectual as at present, without being strung out for weeks. As it is now, these resolutions, one way or the other, are only an unnecessary announcement of the prevailing party politics of the body that passes them.

But it is a curious suggestion and somewhat serious reflection that party lines are drawn with such surprising accuracy on this grave business of impeachment. A strict party vote carried the articles through the House. Strict party opinion seems to sustain or resent them through the country.

Political Parties and the Debt.

The general soundness of Mr. MORRILL's propositions, few, perhaps, will be inclined to dispute. If we except the opinion that something should be paid annually on the national debt—the expediency or justice of which proceeding is certainly not apparent, just now—we presume that his declarations will be, in the main, accepted without reservation. The difference that may be looked for in regard to some of the measures he indicates, will be as to the responsibility of the Republican Party in making their execution subordinate to other and less commendable purposes.

Mr. MORRILL is not so felicitous in his attempt to draw a political line between opposing views on the subject of the national debt and the currency. Indeed it is surprising that such an attempt should have been made. Mr. SHERMAN so far indorses the opinion of Mr. PENDLETON in relation to the Five-twenties as to admit that their payment in paper or gold is a question about which the most honorable men may differ; though Mr. SHERMAN repudiates a policy of inflation, the Republican Party has arrested contraction, and so decided to continue what Mr. MORRILL considers an inflated condition of the currency. Nothing can be gained, therefore, by characterizing obnoxious plans as belonging peculiarly to "the opposition," or by claiming for the party with which the Senator from Vermont is allied the odor of a peculiar financial sanctity. It is well to understand at the outset of a discussion which must yet absorb the energies of Congress, that on financial subjects both the Republican and Democratic Parties are divided, with some reason to fear that in both the majority are favorable to the policy of which Messrs. SHERMAN and LOGAN are at this moment prominent representatives. The Democratic Party has sins enough to answer for, without being saddled with a responsibility which belongs equally to their opponents.

Nor can it be alleged that in either case the obnoxious opinions are held only by individuals and the minor organizations of party. That plea was plausible until the State Conventions of both parties in Indiana promulgated declarations substantially identical in reference to the currency and the debt. If any doubt remain, it must be dissipated by the adoption of the same utterances simultaneously in Ohio and Pennsylvania. In the former State the Republican Convention, in the latter the Democratic has given prominence in its platform to the assertion that the bonds are payable in paper, and that, as a principle, Government bonds should be subject to the same taxation that falls upon other property. The Ohio Republicans resolve—

"That the Republican Party pledges itself to a faithful payment of the public debt, according to the laws under which the Five-twenty bonds were issued; that said bonds should be paid in the currency of the country, which may be a legal tender when the Government shall be prepared to redeem such bonds.

That justice and sound policy require that all property should bear its equal share of public burdens, and that this principle ought to be applied to all United States bonds hereafter issued, by making them liable, by express provisions of law, to taxation precisely as other property."

The Pennsylvania Democrats resolve—

"That the Five-twenty bonds and the legal-tender notes are component parts of the same finance system, and until the Government is able to redeem the legal tenders in coin, the holders of those bonds should be required to receive legal tenders in payment.

That every species of property should bear its fair proportions of taxation, and that the exemption of Government bonds therefrom is unjust and inequitable."

Between the principles here enunciated there is no difference. Republicans and Democrats severally commit themselves to the doctrine of Mr. PENDLETON, and that, too, irrespective of the distinction hitherto drawn between the East and the West. To blot out the distinction yet more completely, Mr. PENDLETON and his policy are indorsed by a Democratic District Convention in Maine, whose Republican Governor insists upon making national bonds subject to State taxation. And, as though these coincidences were not sufficient to indicate a process of assimilation on financial questions regardless of party predilections, the Ohio Republicans have adopted another resolution approving the stoppage of contraction, and pointing unmistakably to renewed inflation.

Even Mr. MORRILL is not satisfied with the present status of the debt. His opposition to the bills respectively identified with Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. HENDERSON, does not induce entire satisfaction with things as they are. He considers the interest of the Five-twenties too high, and favors the issue of a long consolidated bond, carrying five per cent. interest. "The proposed five per cent. loan," he remarks, "would give prompt relief to the extent of seventeen or eighteen millions annually;" and five per cent. payable in gold, is unquestionably as high a rate as the United States Government should be required to pay its creditors. The only conflict, then, between Mr. MORRILL and Mr. SHERMAN in relation to this point is as to a possible alternative. Whether the holders of six per cent. bonds will voluntarily surrender them and accept in exchange five per cents, is a debatable question. Mr. SHERMAN thinks that the bondholders will consent, partly because of the greater duration of the proposed bond, and its consequent value as an investment, and partly because its terms would obviate the doubt which, in his judgment, exists as to the obligation of the Government to pay the present bonds, at maturity, in gold. The inference from Mr. SHERMAN's argument is, that if the bondholders decline to acquiesce in the conversion, they may be compelled to take payment in legal-tender paper. On the other hand, Mr. MORRILL, while objecting to the implied menace as incompatible with national honor, expresses the belief that the bondholders will exchange the present for the proposed bonds solely because the latter will be a longer loan. The difference between the Senators, so far as this branch of the subject is concerned, is therefore abstract rather than practical. For if, as Mr. MORRILL believes, the bondholders will agree to the change, the contingency to which alone Mr. SHERMAN's implied threat applies would never occur. But suppose the bondholders will not consent? It is in view of this possibility that Mr. SHERMAN's argument possesses significance, and that the two Senators strike out in opposite paths.

Mr. HENDERSON differs from both. Unless we mistake the tenor of his speech, he concurs with those who maintain that the bonds may be paid in paper without injustice or dishonor; and he advocates the adoption of a rate of interest below even five per cent. But we do not understand him as proposing to compel the bondholders to consent to the change. He is reported to have said that "the country could afford to wait the pleasure of the bondholders on the subject of funding their securities in a new loan." He favors inflation, however, which renders his plan worse than Mr. SHERMAN's, while, as a matter of opinion, he does not dissent from the construction which that Senator puts upon the letter of the present loan.

Thus far, it will be seen, the schemes and the speeches proceed from Republicans. And as the greater part of both come under the censure of Mr. MORRILL, it is probable that he will soon cease to represent the Democrats as almost exclusively heretical on financial questions. It is quite evident that, on these questions at least, neither party is at liberty to throw stones or epithets at the other.

The New-Hampshire Election.

The result of the New-Hampshire election next Tuesday is as doubtful as the direction of the wind on the same day. One party is positive that it will blow North and the other that it will blow South; but the arguments and proofs, which both of them furnish in superabundance, do not help to anything like an intelligent decision. The strength of both parties is very evenly divided between them, as is shown by recent elections, and by the canvass that has been made within a few days by the managers on both sides. The Republican estimate is that (in round numbers) 38,000 will vote the Republican ticket, and 35,000 the Democratic, and that there are some 3,000 voters at present doubtful. The Democratic estimate takes 5,000 from the Republican vote, adds 1,000 to the Democratic, and concedes the same strength that the other side does to the *doubtful*.

Both parties are taking extreme ground on the issues of the day. The Republicans stand strongly by what is called the Congressional policy, while the Democrats uphold determinedly the measures identified with the name of JOHNSON—though they are rather shy of Mr. JOHNSON himself. The State has been very thoroughly stumped by speakers of both parties—Messrs. SICKLES and COCHRANE being prominent on the Republican side, and Messrs. DOOLITTLE and BLAIR on the Democratic. The Democrats have also had sufficient confidence in themselves to bring into the State such Copperheads as C. C. BURR and H. C. DEAN.

Of course the Democrats are attempting to make the telling point against the Republicans, at the close of the campaign, out of *impeachment*. This is, in fact, what is now on trial in New-Hampshire, and the Democrats expect to gain over many of their adversaries on this issue. It is the first election in any State since impeachment was a public question; and if it is carried by the Republicans, it will show, along with other signs, that the party throughout the country is a unit in its favor.

A Vexed Question Settled.

The long-existing dispute between the Commissioners of Emigration on the one hand and the Commissioners of Charities and Correction on the other, concerning the maintenance of such emigrants as have not been five years in the country, who have found their way into the public institutions under control of the last-mentioned Board, has been finally decided. The referees have declared in favor of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, awarding them the sum of $114,760, being the principal and interest of the expenditures incurred by them during the last twelve years in supporting emigrants who have been committed to the workhouse or received medical attendance at Bellevue Hospital.

This claim of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction was based upon that provision of the Emigration laws which authorizes the collection of a commutation tax, and imposes upon the Commissioners of Emigration the duty of preventing emigrants from becoming a public expense during the first five years of their sojourn in the country. The Emigration Commissioners have resisted the demands on this score which have, from time to time been made upon them, on the ground that commutation money collected from emigrants is solely for the protection of needy emigrants and cannot be used to support offenders against the law,—in other words, that they are not bound to maintain those of their wards who for any cause may be committed to the prisons of the City during the term of their incarceration. It was not until after a very thorough examination into the merits of the case that Messrs. THURLOW WEED and WM. F. HAVEMEYER, who were appointed as referees by the contesting Boards, decided the point at issue adversely to the view which the Commissioners of Emigration have so long asserted.

This adjustment of the claim falls heavily upon the latter Board, and will draw liberally upon their reserve fund, at a time, also, when the expenses of the Commission are extraordinarily high, in consequence of the poverty and distress now prevailing to so great an extent among their wards. The decision is, however, final, and the Commissioners of Emigration will be compelled to make the best of it.

A Question of History.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your leader of this morning (March 5) on the "Perils of Impeachment" contains this passage:

"There have been many occasions in our history when Congress would have been very glad to get rid of an obnoxious President. But the idea of doing it by impeachment was never entertained for a moment. *Even when Mr. TYLER plunged the country into war with Mexico, usurping the highest prerogative of Congress*, one especially reserved to it by the language of the Constitution, Congress did not venture to impeach him, although Chancellor KENT and other high authorities thought *he* had fairly subjected himself to that process."

My recollection is that while Mr. TYLER's treaty for the annexation—or, as Mr. POLK in his canvass against Mr. CLAY termed it, the reannexation of Texas to the United States—may have been the origin of the war with Mexico, *he* was not the President who made the war. Nor did he usurp the prerogative of Congress, or run counter to its decision on the Texas question. His treaty was ratified by the Senate, and Texas admitted to the Union by act of Congress at the very close of his administration. His approval of this act I believe you will find bears date a few days before the inauguration of Mr. POLK as President, on the 4th of March, 1845.

Texas declared her independence as a separate Republic in 1836. The fact was recognized by our Government soon after the decisive battle of San Jacinto and the capture of SANTA ANNA, the Mexican President. Her independence, however, was refused recognition by Mexico. Our cause of offence in 1845 was that we had incorporated the new Republic into and as part of our Federal Union. In April or May, 1846, Mr. POLK, while Congress was in session, and practically usurping its prerogative, so disposed the movements of our army on the Rio Grande, as to precipitate a war with Mexico. When Congress was soon after called to act on the subject, (the Administration being in accord with a majority in both Houses,) the formal declaration of War was introduced by the celebrated, but in point of fact equivocal preamble, beginning "Whereas, war exists *by the act of the Republic of Mexico*," &c., &c. If it is to these incidents your remarks have reference, and not to the original cause of, the war, I submit that you have done Mr. TYLER injustice. He was no favorite of mine. He had treated our Whig Party "most cruelly," but without the ability of Mr. JOHNSON, he was really a better man while President, and a truer man to the spirit of his oath of high office. Had the latter served Mayor MUNROE and his rebel gang, in New-Orleans, in 1866, as Mr. TYLER treated TOM DORR and his insurgents in Rhode Island in 1842, and acquiesced in the conciliatory amendment to the Constitution proposed by Congress, after the popular vote of the North had indorsed it, the country might have been saved a world of excitement; the present Reconstruction acts of Congress and their arbitrary negro suffrage would have been uncalled for; the proposed 14th article of the Constitution, adopted by the Southern States, and those States all now represented in the Fortieth Congress, deprived only of their old three-fifths negro representation until they voluntarily enfranchised the free negroes themselves.

AN OLD WHIG.

[Our correspondent is right as to the facts of the case. It was President POLK and not President TYLER who commenced the war with Mexico. The offence of the latter was, in his steps to consummate the annexation of Texas.—ED. TIMES.]

The Suicide and Salary of Young Burke.

CITY OF NEW-YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, AUDITOR'S BUREAU,
March 5, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the absence of the head of the Department of Finance on official business in Albany, I beg leave to reply, officially, to your articles on the probable cause of the self-destruction of JAMES I. BURKE, late clerk in the office of the Receiver of Taxes of this City. That your statements on the subject of his salary are not founded on facts, vouchers on file in this Bureau prove that said JAMES I. BURKE, or his assignee, had been paid regularly his salary for every month in the year 1867, and for the months of January and February, 1868.

Said BURKE was appointed to his clerkship by Mr. M. T. BRENNAN, in the year 1863, and continued in office by the present Comptroller. A careful investigation of the probable causes of young BURKE's death, will prove that they were entirely distinct and separate from his connection with public office.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

J. TOWNSEND CONNOLLY, Asst. Auditor.

The statements which we have made on this subject were based mainly on what were reported to us as BURKE's own declarations. We have no doubt that he made them; but the statement of Mr. CONNOLLY, which we have given above, together with other information which has since reached us, inclines us to the belief which he expresses that other circumstances than his connection with public office were the main causes of his death. Among them was the fact that his March salary was claimed, not strictly speaking for political purposes, but for services alleged to have been rendered at Albany in procuring the passage of a bill raising the salaries of clerks in the offices of the City Government. A well-known politician of this City had pressed the claim upon BURKE, as one who had profited by the passage of the bill; and the prospect of having to meet the demand, caused the latter very great concern, and increased the excitement under which he took his own life.

MINOR TOPICS.

All sorts of reasons have been given to show why the impeachment of Mr. JOHNSON is necessary. Mr. ASHLEY declares that impeachment will prove that his (ASHLEY's) record on the subject is correct; Mr. BUTLER says that it will hold up the President as a "quivering sinner;" the *Tribune* says that "there are moral reasons" for the act—and so on. But now comes WENDELL PHILLIPS with *his* reason. This is "because the man, either by his wishes or his perverseness, had set himself up systematically to save the South from the verdict of history, and from the necessity of the epoch in which we are living. This is his great crime." If this be so, we would suggest that it should have been incorporated as a 12th (?) article by the Managers. "I do not care," says Mr. PHILLIPS, "whether ANDREW JOHNSON has slipped on the statute or not." The great crime is "saving the South from the verdict of history." As there have been so many confident guesses as to what Mr. JOHNSON's crime is, it is no more than fair to add Mr. PHILLIPS' theory to the rest, for the behoof of the Senate. One shudders at the hideous turpitude which Mr. PHILLIPS thus sets forth.

From "the very highest authority," namely, "the men" themselves, we now have details of the great OSGOOD-DOLBY 13-mile walking match in snow a foot deep. We regret that the well-known modesty of these distinguished amateur peripatetics preclude them from giving any description of the "men as they peeled" (if they did "peel") or of the gallantry wherewith each mile was contested. Perhaps, however, Messrs. C. DICKENS and FIELDS, who acted as "mutual friends" on the occasion, might supply this delicate omission in the card of the champions. We must add that the brilliant "time" made negatives beyond question a doubt raised in "sporting-circles" in this neighborhood, whether either or both (by mutual consent) of the pedestrians stopped during the match for wayside recuperation at any of the very excellent taverns which may be found on or near the Milldam route from Boston to Newton Centre. That they did not so turn aside is a noteworthy feature of this match, and as the reporters say, "equally honorable to all parties."

The Albany *Evening Journal* declares, in a very emphatic manner, that the Republican Party does not intend to assume the championship of the new Constitution, and that if the Democrats oppose it, no matter from what cause, it will be defeated. It is very well not to make its adoption a party measure, but we do not see how the Republicans can very well avoid the responsibility of it, or what they have to gain by trying to evade that responsibility. The Convention was called by a Republican Legislature; it was wholly in the hands of the Republican Party, and the Constitution it framed was adopted by Republican votes. Besides, the Constitution is so decided an improvement upon the present one that the Republicans will gain rather than lose by assuming the credit of it—if the Democrats put themselves in opposition to it.

We should like to ask—not intrusively, but merely for information—what has become of all the enthusiastic friends of the South who, in the political excitements of eight and ten years ago, used to fill the great halls of the City with crowds on every occasion? On Monday night a meeting was called at Cooper Union for the purpose of raising funds to aid in more firmly reestablishing Washington College, Lexington, Va., of which ROBERT E. LEE is President, and of generally aiding the cause of higher education in the South. The call was signed by prominent citizens of all shades of politics and profession, and indorsed by all the journals, and yet the hall was not half full, and hardly one of the signers of the call was there except Mr. BEECHER, who, merely expecting to speak, had unexpectedly almost the whole burden of the meeting thrown upon his shoulders. Where are the "Southern sympathizers?"

Barkis is willin'. Mr. HUNNICUTT, in closing the suffrage debate in the Virginia Convention, says he has "seen determined opposition to reconstruction, and is now willing to disfranchise 20,000 more than the Reconstruction acts disfranchise." This is self-abnegation, indeed. Considering that HUNNCUTT was all along "willing to go as far as anybody in the disfranchising business, that it was he who first started cries of "bloodshed, if necessary," in his inflammatory harangues to the Richmond negroes, and that he has been the leader of the most malignant faction of Radicals, this appearance of being forced, despite his own natural tenderness and charity, by the sheer disclosures of events, to the ungracious and unpleasant task of disfranchisement, is amazingly cool. We have no doubt that Mr. HUNNICUTT is quite "willing," if he gets the chance, to do as he says.

One of the finest and most delicate points yet made on the impeachment question (which is so thoroughly technical and legal, and not at all partisan or political) is that of Gov. HAIGHT, of California. He declines to forward to Congress the resolutions of the California Senate indorsing the action of Congress in impeaching the President, because "they would improperly influence the judgment of the Senate in sitting as a Court." But he is happy to forward to the President the resolutions of the California Assembly, indorsing the President, because no such bad effect would result. Is it necessary to add that the Assembly is Democratic, the Senate Republican and Gov. HAIGHT Democratic? We fear had a Republican sat in the Executive chair he would have found it equally advisable to forward the resolutions of the Senate and keep back those of the Assembly.

The *Anti-Slavery Standard*, through its Washington correspondent, speaks of Chief-Justice CHASE's letter to the Senate, which we published yesterday, as "a Conservative bid, prompted by fear of WADE." One would suppose that Judge CHASE's motives would receive a more charitable construction from those who have been so long supporting him as their favorite candidate for the Presidency. But this treatment of him only shows that not only is no difference of opinion, however slight, tolerated by the extremists, but anything on the part of any officer which threatens to delay for a day their coveted vengeance, exposes him to as bitter denunciation as if he had been their lifelong opponent.

An intelligent and candid correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writing from Vicksburgh, on the prospects of reconstruction in that State, says that Senator SHERMAN's bill, providing that a majority of the votes cast shall decide on the adoption or rejection of the new Constitutions in the Southern States, will work badly,—and that the Southern people are rejoicing over the dilemma in which it will put Congress. He says that "not to admit Alabama now is to defeat reconstruction there for the present, and to admit her in these circumstances is to give her electoral vote to the Democrats." The Democrats in the South have determined to abandon their policy of inaction and to organize for a vigorous prosecution of the campaign. It is not at all unlikely that in this matter, as in a good many others, Congress has shown more haste than wisdom.

OBITUARY.

Gen. Alexander Asboth.

The announcement is made by telegraph of the death of Gen. ALEXANDER ASBOTH, our Minister resident to the Argentine Republic and Uruguay. Gen. ASBOTH was a Hungarian by birth, and the brother of the noted Gen. ASBOTH, of Hungarian revolutionary fame. He himself held the rank of Colonel in the same army, and was somewhat noted as a talented cavalry officer. He visited this country with KOSSUTH, and eventually took up his residence in New-York. When Gen. FREMONT was appointed to the Department of the West he took Gen. ASBOTH with him, giving him the title of Brigadier-General and making him chief of his staff. When Gen. FREMONT took the field, Gen. ASBOTH was placed in command of a division as acting Major-General; but when Gen. FREMONT was recalled, Gen. ASBOTH was also removed. He was afterward commissioned a Brigadier-General by the Government, and placed in command of a division of Gen. CURTIS' army corps, and served in the West with distinction. His talent and bravery were proven in several actions, in one of which he was wounded. His command and field of action was changed several times during the war, but whenever or wherever called upon to perform duty, he did it with credit to himself and to the Government. Shortly after the close of the war, he was appointed to the office of Minister Resident to the Argentine Republic, the duties of which he discharged, up to the time of his death.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

A thoroughly charming performance of the "Barber of Seville" was given here on Wednesday evening, and attracted, as it deserved, a good and fashionable audience. ROSSINI's master-work always calls out the legitimists, and the applause in consequence is usually discreet. The *Rosina* on the evening in question was Mlle. ROSA, and she rendered the music perfectly. We have always thought that the lady shines to best advantage in the heaviest works of the Italian *repertoire*, but she is so thorough an *artiste* that nothing really comes amiss to her. Her vocalism was faultless, and she has the art to display it with the least amount of effort. The character is a light-footed sprightly one—but it lacked nothing in this respect, Mlle. PAREPA ROSA being as quick and lively as any of her slimmer competitors. In the singing lesson she sang one of ARDITI's waltzes (L'Estasi) and received an encore which she responded to by singing a Tyrolienne, accompanying herself on the piano-forte. Both pieces "brought down the house." Mme. ROSA was well supported. Signor TESTA is not perhaps a great *Almaviva*. It is difficult indeed to find one in these days. But he is an intelligent actor, and has the school to sing ROSSINI's music, which is saying a great deal for any artist. The *Figaro* of Signor RONCONI was deficient somewhat in the matter of voice, as it was a dozen years ago, but the admirable knowledge of fun which the gentleman possesses, and which he uses so drolly, made up for all vocal deficiencies, and kept the audience in constant good humor. The smaller parts were in capital hands. Signor ANTONUCCI was a grim and avenging *Don Basilio*, and the *Bartolo* of Signor BARILI was a nervous and effective representation. The orchestra, under Mr. MARETZEK's steady and experienced hand, left nothing whatever to be desired. It is always a pleasure to hear the "Barber." Sometimes it is even a privilege, for the work is not popular with the masses. It was both a pleasure and a privilege on Wednesday night, so good in every respect was the performance. The clearness and vigor of the representation at this house are attracting general attention. They are so smooth that there is hardly anything for the critic to say.

Last evening "Ernani" was repeated for the second time this season. The cast was the same as before. Mme. STAYES, who made a successful *début* on Monday evening, repeated her impersonation of the heroine. The lady was in better condition, and had more confidence in her audience. The result was a marked increase of power and freeness of delivery. We know of no American prima donna who can at all equal Mme. STAYES in the matter of voice. The lady has yet much to learn, but it is the learning which will come naturally and quickly by experience, which, as SHAKESPEARE says, "is by industry achieved and perfected by the swift course of time." There was a tendency last evening to over-exertion. The male artists were not in their usual good trim; but the opera, nevertheless, was given with spirit. To-night, "Fra Diavolo," with Mme. PAREPA-ROSA.

Readings.

Mr. HENRY NICHOLLS gave a recital at Dodworth Hall, last evening, in the presence of a limited, but seemingly interested audience. The poem of "Nothing to Wear," and HOOD's nightmare about the "Desert Born," SHAKESPEARE's "Seven Ages," and "Wolsey's Fall," WILKIE COLLINS' sketch about "Major Pamby," and Sam Weller composing his famous valentine, from DICKENS, were among the pieces which Mr. NICHOLLS—a pleasant-looking, middle-aged gentleman—delivered in something of a monotone, with a very English accent, but wholly from memory. The applause was generous.

The third reading of Mrs. KEMBLE's first course will be given at Steinway Hall to-night. Mrs. KEMBLE will read "The Tempest." The second course of these readings, which will take place next week, will be the last. The sale of seats for them will begin this morning.

Various Dramatic Notes.

Mrs. MARK SMITH is proving herself very useful and accommodating at Niblo's Garden in imminent moments. She became a most acceptable substitute for Miss LIZZIE WILMAN when that actress was taken ill recently, and for a few evenings lately she has cleverly filled Miss FANNY STOCKTON's part (The Bad Fairy,) the latter being seized with sudden indisposition, from which, however, she has now recovered. If the "White Fawn" only runs long enough, Mrs. SMITH may yet be seen successively in the entire *dramatis personæ*. The fiftieth performance of that spectacle takes place on Friday evening.

Prof. RISLEY, who brought the first troupe of Japanese performers to this country, and who carried them afterward to Paris, has returned to New-York.

The eccentric Mr. WEMYSS JOBSON is advertised in late San Francisco papers to appear as "Rob Roy" at one of the theatres in that city.

Charleston, S. C., is receiving the benefits of the drama through the kindness and enterprise of Mr. and Mrs. HARRY WATKINS.

Lady DON was last playing her lively comedies and burlesques at the Washington Theatre. She has added "Die Vernon" to her *repertoire*.

A correspondent of one of the theatrical papers states that "a few days since an opera troupe in the City of Mexico performed 'Fra Diavolo,' and the prima donna was fined fifty dollars for undress on before the audience, which terribly shocked the Mexican sense of propriety."

Mr. FRANK DREW, the comedian, who is acting in the small cities of England and Ireland, is assisted in his performances by a Master JOHN DREW, who dances Irish jigs and sings Irish songs.

BLONDIN adds to the attractions of his tight-rope performances now by playing the part of an ape in a ballet pantomime, acted at Canterbury Hall, London.

CHARLES KEAN, it is stated, was worth $250,000 at the time of his death.

The actors of London are forming "a fund" for the support of poor old PAUL BEDFORD, the veteran comedian.

FIRE IN LAURENS-STREET.—At 10 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the workshop of JOHN SHIBLER, sash and blind maker, on the third floor of No. 135 Laurens-street. Before the flames were extinguished a damage of $500 was inflicted. Insured for $300 in the Peoples'. HADDEN & GEDNEY own the building, and sustain a loss of $300; insured.

TELEGRAMS.

Speech of Mr. Disraeli in the British Parliament.

He Proclaims the Peaceful Policy of the Government.

The Revolutions in Japan and South America.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Enthusiastic Reception of Mr. Disraeli in Parliament—His Remarks Regarding the Policy of the Government.

LONDON, Thursday, March 5—Midnight.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. DISRAELI appeared for the first time since the resignation of Lord Derby. Upon entering the House he was received with loud cheers from both the Government and the Opposition benches.

Mr. DISRAELI soon afterward rose, and after giving notices of the introduction of certain measures relating to Scotland and Ireland, referred to the retirement of the Earl of Derby, saying his colleagues were loth to sever their connection with such a leader; no language could express their estimate of the character and career of such a chief; and they all most earnestly hoped for his restoration to health and power. Mr. DISRAELI then proceeded to say: Her Majesty had been pleased to entrust to him the task of forming a Government, and he could not decline the gracious offer, accompanied as it was by the generous support of his colleagues. In domestic affairs the policy of Lord DERBY during the last two years of his administration would be followed by the new Ministry, and in foreign affairs the policy of Lord STANLEY would be adhered to. This would be a policy of peace—not one of isolation, but one of generous sympathy and regard for our own interests and those of other nations. Such a policy would never lessen the influence or dignity of England, based as it was upon esteem and respect. The domestic policy of the new Government would be a liberal one—[cheers and laughter]—recognizing national traits as best securing national institutions. He regretted the necessity of continuing the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland, but, as Lord DERBY had said on a public occasion, such action was the only safeguard against unscrupulous foreign confederation. Such a suspension of the privileges of the writ was not incompatible with the gentle exercise of the law, and he was of the opinion that the grievances of Ireland should be treated with a tender regard for that country. After a few more explanations, not of general importance, Mr. DISRAELI resumed his seat amid applause.

Mr. BOUVERIE, member for Kilmarnock, said the policy of Lord DERBY, referred to by the Premier, was uncertain. If it meant retention of office only, the new Government would meet serious opposition.

In the House of Lords to-night the Earl of Malmesbury said the subject of Irish grievances would come up for discussion on Tuesday next. After announcing the change in the Government, he added that its policy would remain unaltered.

Earl RUSSELL declared that no confidence could be placed in a policy which was saying one thing and meaning another. He said the Liberal members had given their support to Lord DERBY on his pledge to bring about a reduction of the franchise; but none had in reality been made. Such a mode of educating a party was unprecedented.

Meeting of the Friends of Mr. Disraeli.

LONDON, Thursday, March 5.

A large meeting of the friends of Mr. DISRAELI was held at his official residence last night. Nearly all the leading Tory members of Parliament were present. The proceedings have not been made public, but the meeting is regarded as a favorable indication of the strength of the new Premier.

Release of the Grand Secretary of the Orangemen.

DUBLIN, Thursday, March 5.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Marquis of Abercorn, has released from confinement Mr. W. JOHNSON, the Grand Secretary of the Orangemen, who was sentenced to fine and imprisonment, in the County Down, for leading an illegal procession.

JAPAN.

Progress of the Civil War—Several Battles Fought—Great Loss of Life.

LONDON, Thursday, March 5.

Late dispatches from China and Japan have been received *via* India.

The civil war in Japan raged with great violence. Several combats had taken place between the partizans of the Shagoon and the Daimios, which were attended with heavy losses of life, and great excesses were committed on both sides. In consequence of the insecure condition of the country the Ministers of the Foreign Powers had all left Osaka.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The War on the Rio Parana—Success of Gen. Lopez—Death of Minister Asboth.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, March 5.

The South American mail steamer, which touches at Lisbon, has arrived here. The details of the news from the scene of war on the Rio Parana are important. The good fortune of the Paraguayans continued and improved. The Brazilians made several attempts to cut off the communications of Gen. LOPEZ through the forest of the Gran Chaco, but their effort failed; and in the engagements which took place LOPEZ gained fresh advantages over the Allied forces.

Gen. ALEXANDER ASBOTH, Minister Resident of the United States at Buenos Ayres, died after a protracted illness.

FRANCE.

The Franco-Mexican Bonds—The Eastern Question.

PARIS, Thursday, March 5—Evening.

The forthcoming Ministerial budget will press the payment of the principal and interest of the Franco-Mexican bonds.

It is said that Russia has been strongly urging upon the Western Powers a scheme for the independent union of the Danubian Principalities.

Fire in Willimantic, Conn.

NORWICH, Conn., Thursday, March 5.

The largest fire that ever occurred in Willimantic, a short distance north of this city, broke out in a millinery store early this morning. The flames spread with surprising rapidity to the buildings on the south, and before they could be checked destroyed four of them, including the Franklin Building. The loss is estimated at $30,000, on which there are the following insurances: Connecticut Mutual Company, of Hartford, $1,500; Home, of New-York, $800; Commerce, of Albany, $800; Phenix, of Hartford, $1,000; National, of Boston, $1,500; Narragansett, of Providence, $1,500; North American, of New-York, $1,500; Connecticut, of Hartford, $3,000; Merchants', of Hartford, $500, and $1,500 divided between the Ætna, Phoenix, Putnam, and North American, of Hartford, the North American, of Philadelphia, and the Peoples', of Worcester.

The Whisky Riots in Tennessee—Three Men Killed and One Wounded.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, March 5.

In a whisky row on Monday, near the scene of the late distiller's riot in Claiborne County, three men were killed and one mortally wounded. A squadron of cavalry are *en route* from Washington to aid the revenue officers in breaking up unlicensed distilleries.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 5.

Another attempt was made in the Convention to-day to amend article 98, relative to disfranchisement, but the Chair decided that any motion to amend after the adoption as a whole was out of order.

The Constitution not being ready for the signatures of the members, the Convention adjourned.

The Democratic State Convention is in session to-night.

The Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Thursday, March 5.

In the Georgia Reconstruction Convention to-day, the Report of the Committee on Education was taken and debated.

A substitute by Mr. HARRIS, as amended by Mr. McCOY, was passed. It provides that all children, irrespective of color, be educated by taxation.

The University question was left in *statu quo*.

The South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, March 5.

In the Reconstruction Convention, to-day, resolutions were adopted petitioning Congress to give lands sold for United States taxes to the State for distribution among the freedmen. The value of property thus detained is $700,000.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Thursday, March 5.

The Convention to-day did the heaviest day's work of the session, completing the consideration of the report on the Executive Department. It lays over for final adoption.

The Committee appointed to investigate the charges against MERRIAM recommended that he be expelled for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and for a publication impugning the motives of members of the Convention.

The report was received, and two members were appointed to draft articles and conduct a formal trial before the Convention to-morrow.

Some excitement has been occasioned by the appearance of counterfeit Convention warrants.

Indian Disturbances in Montana—Depredations by the Blackfeet.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 5.

The Montana papers report that the Blackfeet Indians have inaugurated their yearly raid, and are infesting the Fort Benton Road, between KENNEDY'S ranche and Gun River. They have already killed one man and run off a hundred head of horses, besides creating a panic among the settlers in the neighborhood. WELLS, FARGO & CO.'s coaches were fired upon by the Indians several times. Dispatches to Gov. SMITH, from Col. SCRIBNER, state that KENNEDY'S ranche, 85 miles from Helena, was burned by the Indians. Mrs. KENNEDY and her children were captured and carried off by the savages.

The Omaha *Republican* learns from reliable sources that about 1,200 Indians have gathered around Fort Laramie and are conducting themselves in a threatening and insolent manner. They have already commenced depredations on the stock in that vicinity.

National Petroleum Convention at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Thursday, March 5.

A National Convention of refiners and dealers in petroleum is being held at the rooms of the Board of Trade, in this city, for the purpose of discussing matters of interest to the oil trade in general, to get the expression of oil dealers throughout the United States in regard to a removal or reduction of the tax on oil; to consider a better system of contracts and future sales, and for the permanent organization of a National Petroleum Association. D. P. ELLIS, of Cleveland, Ohio, was elected permanent President, and A. S. BROOKS, of Pittsburg, Secretary. Delegates are present from different sections of the United States, and the proceedings throughout are entirely harmonious.

Oil Speculators Indicted for Conspiracy.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 5.

The Grand Jury in Quarter Sessions to-day found a true bill against TACK BROTHERS, EMIL SCHALK and JOHN GRIERSON, for conspiracy growing out of certain oil speculations. The prosecution is one of great importance to the mercantile community, involving the legality of combinations by bulls or bears to force the market value of any particular article of merchandise. A speedy decision of the point is anticipated.

The Kansas Legislative Excursion.

CAYOTE, Kan., TERMINUS OF UNION PACIFIC R. R., E. D., Wednesday, March 5.

Kansas, through her Legislature from these wilds, sends greeting to her sister States. The Legislative Excursion Party, numbering over three hundred, arrived here to-day, and will return to Junction City for the reception and ball to-night, and will reach Topeka to-morrow.

New-Jersey Legislature and the Constitutional Amendment.

TRENTON, Thursday, March 5.

At 6 o'clock this evening the Senate passed, over Gov. WARD'S veto, the resolution withdrawing New-Jersey's assent to the amendment of the United States Constitution. A joint meeting has been ordered for Wednesday next.

Fatal Accident at Scranton, Penn.

SCRANTON, Penn., Thursday, March 5.

EVAN WILLIAMS, mining superintendent of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, was killed to-day by falling down the new Briggs shaft. He had been in the employ of the Company for twenty-four years, and was one of the best known and most competent practical engineers in this region.

Seizure of a Steamer at St. Louis by Government Officers.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, March 5.

The steamer *Laura* was seized here yesterday for bringing contraband highwines to this city some two months ago.

The steamer *Nymph* sunk in the Missouri River near Sibley, on Monday night. The loss is not known.

Oil Refinery Burned at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Thursday, March 5.

The oil refinery of WESTLAKE, HUTCHINS & Co. was burned at 10 o'clock last night. The loss is about $30,000; partly insured.

Fire at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

CHICAGO, Ill., Thursday, March 5.

The high-school building at Fond du Lac, Wis., was destroyed by fire last night, together with all the books, fixtures, &c. The loss is estimated at $30,000; insured for $15,000.

The Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad.

CHICAGO, Ill., Thursday, March 5.

The fifth annual report to the stockholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad shows the net earnings for the year ending Dec. 31, 1867, to be $1,743,373 42.

Explosion and Loss of Life.

CHICAGO, Ill., Thursday, March 5.

Yesterday afternoon, while five men were engaged in tamping an unexploded blast, on the Morton Canal, near Lemont, in this county, the blast exploded, killing three of them instantly, and injuring another so that he subsequently died. The fifth was seriously injured, but will probably recover.

Railroad Accident on the Pan-Handle Railroad.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Thursday, March 5.

The accident on the Panhandle Railroad, this morning, occurred to a coal train. Two coal miners were killed.

Maryland Legislature—No Election of Senator.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Thursday, March 5.

The Legislature had three ballots to-day for United States Senator, but no election was made. On the third ballot Mr. THOMAS received 29 and Mr. SWANN 24 votes.

Church Conferences in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 5.

The Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Bishop DOGGETT presiding, and the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop SIMPSON presiding, are in session in this city. There is a full attendance.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, March 5.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Chief Justice adjourned the Supreme Court for one hour, when called upon to go to the Senate, but it did not again reassemble, as he could not return. Unwarrantable comments are being made upon the fact that when the Senate committee appointed to notify him of his required presence, called upon him, he sought to have the organization of the Court deferred until the argument in the McArdle case was concluded, which would have been done to-day. He stated that the counsel were all present and ready to close, and that he felt he ought not to leave the Court at that stage of the case. He only made these statements in the nature of suggestions, and not in any spirit of denial of the right of the Senate to demand his presence at any time. The Committee contended that there was great necessity that there should be no delay, and, furthermore, that it must not be admitted that the Chief Justice had any right whatever to delay proceedings, either before or after organization of the Court. The latter at once complied, postponing the highly important business of the Supreme Court at the behest of the Senate. Mr. CHASE will act in this matter with the same high and patriotic spirit that has always governed his official conduct. In the preliminary proceedings thus far he has been practically ignored, notwithstanding the important part which the Constitution provides he must take in the trial. It is probable that the Supreme Court, the business of which must necessarily be suspended during the impeachment trial, will adjourn before the end of the present term, which occurs next month.

THE MEMBER ELECT FROM TENNESSEE.

The resolution of the Election Committee, providing for the admission of R. R. BUTLER, of Tennessee, to his seat by means of a modification of the Test oath, occupied the House to-day, during the impeachment proceedings in the Senate, but no final conclusion was reached, and it was recommitted. The interest in the debate, which on other occasions would have been attractive, was overshadowed by the more important matter of the organization of the Impeachment Court, and consequently both the galleries and floor of the House were "thin." The Committee now has the power to bring the matter up again whenever it suits them to do so, and it is probable that they will report a new resolution or bill providing for similar cases in the future.

THE ALABAMA ELECTION.

Full returns from the Alabama election have not yet been received at army headquarters though there is no doubt that the new Constitution is lost. It appears from the records that Gen. POPE originally ordered the election to be for but two days, and that the change to four days was made by Gen. MEADE in accordance with the direct suggestion of Gen. GRANT.

STATE DINNER.

The fifth State Dinner of the season by the President will take place at the Executive Mansion tomorrow evening at 6 o'clock. Cards of invitation will be issued to eighteen members of Congress and their ladies.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 5.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to Congress the report of J. ROSS BROWNE on the mineral resources of the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains. This work has been in progress for upward of a year, and embraces a complete summary of everything essential to a correct understanding of our great mining interests, including the geological formation of the mineral belts, the number of mines in operation, their yield and condition, the treatment of ores, and some general considerations of the precious metals. The report will make about six hundred printed pages. It will probably be stereotyped, and a large number of copies printed for general circulation. Mr. BROWNE estimates the yield of the different States and Territories for 1867 as follows: California, $25,000,000; Nevada, $20,000,000; Montana, $12,000,000; Idaho, $6,500,000; Washington, $1,000,000; Oregon, $2,000,000; Colorado, $2,500,000; New-Mexico, $500,000; Arizona, $500,000; miscellaneous, $5,000,000. Total, $75,000,000.

The entire product of the precious metals from 1848 to Jan. 1, 1868, is estimated as follows: California, $900,000,000; Montana, $65,000,000; Idaho, $45,000,000; Washington, $10,000,000; Oregon, $20,000,000; Colorado, $25,000,000; New-Mexico and Arizona, $5,000,000; miscellaneous, $45,000,000; retained for plate, jewelry, &c., $50,000,000. Total, $1,165,000,000. Placer mining is on the decline. Vein or quartz mining is progressing favorably. There is a general decline in the bullion product. The population actually engaged in mining has greatly diminished in the past few years and does not now exceed 50,000. Agriculture, manufactures and commerce are assuming the preponderance over the mining interest. The area of land suitable for cultivation is much larger than was originally supposed. Important results are anticipated from the completion of the Pacific Railroad. The miscellaneous minerals of the Pacific slope are elaborately described. Copper mining is in a depressed condition, also quicksilver. The report embraces detailed descriptions of the mineral resources of California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Montana, Idaho, Washington Territory and Oregon. Interesting statistics are also given of the history and condition of the mining interest in Europe, Mexico, South America, Australia and British Columbia.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has signed the bill extending the time for the completion of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad. Also, the joint resolution authorizing the Comptroller of the Currency to revoke the appointment of Receiver for the Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank of Williamsburg, New-York, and to restore said bank to its owners under certain conditions. And also the bill authorizing the Lighthouse Board, when in their judgment it is deemed necessary, to place a light-vessel or other suitable warning of danger over any wreck or temporary obstruction to the entrance of any harbor or in the channel or fairway of any bay or sound.

INTERNAL REVENUE ASSESSOR NOMINATED.

The President has nominated to the Senate DAVID M. FLEMING to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Ohio.

MARINE LIGHTS.

A screw-pile lighthouse has been erected on the southeast end of Horse Shoe Shoal, Cape Fear River, N. C., from which a light will be exhibited on the night of the 9th inst. It will be a fixed white light of the fifth order, which can be seen a distance of eleven miles. A fog-bell is attached to the station and will be sounded once every ten seconds in foggy weather, night and day.

The French Government has given notice that from the 15th of February, 1868, a light will be exhibited from a lamp-post placed at the extremity of the towing bark in front of Harold's Tower, St. Valery, Somme River; also that from the 1st of March, 1868, a light will be exhibited from a lighthouse at the extremity of Bec Ar Stepen, on the left of the River Aven, coast of Finisterre.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP RUSSIA.

The Cunard steamship *Russia*, which left Liverpool Feb. 22 and Queenstown Feb. 23, arrived at this port yesterday with three days' later news than was at hand by the *City of Antwerp*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Postal Treaty with the United States.

In the British House of Commons on the 20th ult., Mr. BAXTER asked the Secretary of the Treasury if it was true that the Government had already given notice to the Government of the United States to terminate the Postal Treaty between the two countries which has only been in operation a few weeks, and, if so, what were the reasons for adopting so unusual a course. Mr. W. HUNT replied that notice had been given to terminate the convention alluded to, as it had been found to require revision on certain points. It was necessary that notice should be given to terminate the treaty, and a correspondence was now going on between the Post-office here and the Post-office at Washington, with a view to the establishment of an improved convention. On the 21st Lord STANLEY, in reply to a question, said that in September last the Mexican Government formally announced their determination to hold no official communication with those Powers which had recognized MAXIMILIAN. They founded the proceeding on the principle that the recognition of the Emperor was antagonistic to the Republic, which they contend never ceased to exist. Under the circumstances, Her Majesty's Government had no alternative but to withdraw their representative, and at present, therefore, there are no diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The Clerkenwell Explosion.

The Coroner's inquiry into the deaths of persons killed by the Clerkenwell explosion has terminated by a verdict of willful murder against BARRATT, the two DESMONDS, ENGLISH, O'KEEFE, MULLANY, ANNE JUSTICE, and others not in custody. The jury appended an opinion that sufficient precaution had not been taken by the Police authorities to prevent the explosion.

FRANCE.

The Hanoverian Legion.

The *Etendard* of Feb. 27, in reply to a statement in the *Nord*, denies that the question of the Hanoverian legion has affected the good understanding between France and Prussia. The *France* gives a denial to the statement that the Prussian Government had asked for a list of the Hanoverians settled at Bourges or scattered over the country. The semi-official *Provincial Correspondence* of Feb. 19, alluding to the same subject, says: "The Government has no reason to feel mistrust of France in regard to any future steps she may take in the matter. On the other hand, the assurance of the Austrian Government that it was not cognizant of the issue of passports to the Hanoverians is very remarkable, considering the large number that must have been made out. Explanations upon the subject between Austria and Prussia are still being exchanged, but to what extent a breach of international law has been committed is still uncertain. It is, however, indubitable that persistence in giving hospitality to the Ex-King, who has equipped Prussian subjects for war against their sovereign, is no proof of friendly feeling toward Prussia."

AUSTRIA.

The Hanoverian Refugees.

In the sitting of the Austrian Reichsrath Delegation, Feb. 20, HERR SCHINDLER and others brought forward an interpellation asking the Chancellor of the Empire for information respecting the Austrian passes granted to the Hanoverian refugees, and the festivities which recently took place at the Court of King GEORGE of Hanover. Baron VON BEUST gave a reply at once, in order, as he said, to dispel any uneasiness. He declared that there was no reason, either of home or foreign policy, to disturb the family festival held in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of King GEORGE'S wedding day. Every measure had been taken to keep its celebration within the bounds of the family residence. Baron VON BEUST added that the statement recently published on this subject by the official *Evening Post* was the whole truth, and that all contrary assertions were false. He dwelt upon the exertions which the Austrian Government had made to prevent any interruption of the good understanding with Prussia, even on occasions when there had been good ground for sensitiveness on the part of the Austrian Cabinet. The Government had limited itself to granting hospitality, but it would not suffer that efforts should be made to undermine by illegitimate acts the edifice of peace which had been so laboriously erected.

Clerical-Political Agitation.

A circular has been issued by Dr. GISKRA, the Minister of the Interior, to the Provincial Governors of Upper Austria and Styria. The Minister calls attention to the agitation fomented by the clergy in the above-named districts against the new Constitution, and instructs the Governors to warn them against encouraging intrigues. They are desired to inform the Bishops that the Government has no intention of interfering with the clergy in the execution of their spiritual duties, but that it also demands that they should not consider themselves above the laws. In case of non-compliance the Government will be compelled to bring the disturbers of the public peace before the tribunals.

RUSSIA.

Military Movements.

The *Patrie* of Feb. 20 publishes, under reserve, news from Ibraila, announcing a concentration of Russian troops near Kongas, Roppeck, and other villages on the frontiers of Bessarabia and Moldavia. The *Patrie* adds that these movements, the motive for which it is ignorant of, do harm, in giving an apparent confirmation to the operations of the committees who are endeavoring to rouse the Bulgarian populations from their apathy, by affirming that if a rising were effected Russian troops would come to their aid. The Russian Government would act wisely in avoiding everything that might tend to confirm such false statements.

CRETE.

Turkish Defeats.

Intelligence has been received at Trieste from Athens, dated Feb. 15. The Athens journals publish the following advices from Crete: "On the night of the 4th inst. a band of insurgents fell upon the Turkish troops, and killed and wounded a considerable number and captured a quantity of arms. On the following day 3,000 Turkish reinforcements were defeated by the insurgents and forced to retire. The native Turks are constantly requesting permission to be allowed to leave Crete, as they are undergoing great hardships through the insurrection. AALI PASHA, however, refuses their request. The Greek steamers *Union* and *Crete* continue to make voyages between Syria and Candia. Russian vessels are still removing Cretan refugees from the island.

International Memorial Church and Hall.

All the seats in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, were occupied last evening by an audience interested in the contemplated erection of an International Memorial Church and Hall in Stoke-Newington Road, London. Mr. FANCHER presided.

After devotional exercises, Rev. Dr. FREDERICK TOMKINS, of London, presented briefly the nature of the project. In doing this, he said that it had been felt by many that innumerable blessings would result from the more frequent interchange of thought between Christian ministers from the United States and those resident in Great Britain. Distinguished men of all denominations visit Europe from time to time, whose names many do not know, and whose voices they never hear. It is designed to establish, in connection with the International Church, an American service, to be conducted exclusively by American ministers, supplying for one or more Sabbaths. This will afford an opportunity for brethren in England and from the United States to hear and converse with each other, as well as to engage in devotional exercises for the outpouring of the Spirit of God upon both nations and upon the world. The hall is to be fitted up as a library, will be suitable for conferences of Christians, both British and American, and will be used for public meetings and the various purposes for which a hall is needed. He believed that such an institution would contribute to a better understanding between the two nations, to the formation of a common sentiment upon subjects of equal importance to both nations, and so to the maintenance of peace in future years and generations. The estimated cost of the church and hall is £20,000 sterling, and it is deemed desirable to raise one-half of the amount in the United States and one-half in Great Britain.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER was then introduced, and in a brief speech he indorsed the project. He was of opinion that England and the United States could learn something from each other. The Mother country had given us the roots and foundations of many of our most valuable systems of government and education, and in return for these we might bestow that which will be of equal interest and importance to her people. Testimonials might be borne by us to England of three facts, principally. Firstly—That the interests of religion are better served by voluntary support of the people than by that of the State. The Established Church will soon be brought down. He could not say whether men would tumble it down or whether it would tumble down, but when the Government gave the ballot to the people it insured its speedy downfall. Secondly—That, as our history has demonstrated, it is perfectly safe to educate the common people, facilities for the education of the masses ought to be freely furnished by the Government, while care should be taken that it is free from sectarianism, though not irreligious. Thirdly, that it is safe to rest the Government upon the consent of its educated Christian population. Anything, Mr. BEECHER said, that makes for the peace of the two countries makes for the peace of the whole world, and should be supported by Christian men. He loved Old England with his whole heart, he said; if she loved him not in return, so much the worse for her. [Great applause.]

Brief addresses were made also by Rev. Dr. DOWLING, and others, after which the meeting was dismissed.

LOUISIANA.

The Reinstatement of the Deposed Members of the Common Council—Petition for the Removal of Gen. Hancock—Gen. Steedman's Position.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Friday, Feb. 28, 1868.

In accordance with the orders of Gen. GRANT, Gen. HANCOCK has issued an order reinstating the members of the Common Council removed by him. The TIMES was furnished with a full history of the matter, from the nomination of ARTHUR GASTINEL for Recorder of the Second District court to his reinstatement by Gen. HANCOCK, and the removal of the nine members of the Common Council for proceeding to hold an election in defiance and in face of law, military orders, and protest of the Major-General commanding the Department. This correspondence was published in the TIMES the same day that the correspondence between Gens. GRANT and HANCOCK appeared in reference to the same matter. And now to show your readers how careful your correspondent was not to place the action of the members of the Common Council in a darker light than it really deserved, I will give you a fuller report of the proceedings of this body after the reception of Gen. HANCOCK's letter.

The Upper and Lower Boards of Aldermen assembled in the room of the latter, for the purpose of discussing whether the Board had the power to elect a Recorder or not.

Mr. PERKINS (white) considered it a waste of paper on the part of the Commanding-General in sending the letter referred to above to the Mayor, if it meant that the Council had any power about the business.

Mr. JOUBERT (colored) was for pressing the election.

Mr. STAPLETON (white) thought that the whole difficulty was whether Recorder GASTINEL had come into the world a year or so too soon or too late.

Mr. DEWEES (colored) was of opinion that the action of Recorder GASTINEL should be reported to the Commanding-General in keeping a seat to which the Supreme Court had decided that he never had any right. (The opinion of the last two members referred to a law of the Legislature of 1865, passed expressly for the purpose to prevent the election of Mr. GASTINEL, by passing an act that no person should be elected Recorder under 30 years of age. The next year this law was repealed, and the law remained as before, that a person should arrive at the age of 21 before being elected to fill this office.—*Correspondent.*)

A resolution was now put before the Council to postpone further action at present until better information was obtained. This was lost by a vote of seven to nine.

The Secretary then proceeded to take the votes for the office of Recorder for the Second District, when Mr. DUNN, (colored, who is a full-blooded negro, and the person whom the Common Council intended placing in that office,) announced that there was no further need of proceeding any further, as there was not a quorum, (BURBANKS and STAPLETON, both white, having left the room in disgust.)

After some further discussion the Upper Board withdrew.

Mr. DUNN (colored) then moved that the Lower Board should express their opinion of the withdrawal of the Upper Board. He did not think it looked "genteel."

Mr. JOUBERT (colored) said that the Upper Board had no right to adjourn, and that if he had been Speaker he would have prevented them.

The Lower Board then adjourned.

In the official organ of the Radical Party the proceedings of the Common Council are published officially. On this occasion the name of JOUBERT was not mentioned as having been a party in this matter. The Commanding-General learning that JOUBERT was one of the most prominent on this occasion, sent for and obtained from the Secretary of the Common Council a certified copy of the proceedings of the night in question, which proved that JOUBERT was as guilty as the others in resisting the law and military authority.

In Gen. HANCOCK's letter to Gen. GRANT, dated Feb. 9, he says:

"The present case was a defiance of Gen. SHERIDAN'S order, and of my order cautioning the Council to desist from this election, and a printed copy of which was forwarded to you Jan. 26. It was also illegal under the law by which they claimed to act. I was astonished at the action of the Council, and could not account for it except by the fact that they had been instigated to do it by designing men who believed that if I dared to make these removals it would end in my own removal from this place, and that they would be protected at any rate.

My self-respect, as Commander of the district, made it absolutely necessary that I should take summary measures, regardless of the consequences with which partisans might threaten me. I do not know what fitter report could be forwarded in the case, for all papers explaining my action have been sent to you.

To suspend my order would be to destroy my usefulness here; and in such an event, a sense of what I consider due to me and my position in this matter would necessitate a respectful request to be relieved from my present command."

The latter sentence has been carried out. Gen. HANCOCK has asked to be relieved. The Press and the people of Louisiana—men from the North and men from the South—are calling upon the President with one voice to refuse the General's request. There are a few, (a very few,) who rejoice at the prospect of Gen. HANCOCK's departure from the command of this district, and who have signed a petition to Congress and given it into the hands of "Rev." THOMAS W. CONWAY, asking for the removal of Gen. HANCOCK from command of this military department. Forty-three signed this document. Forty-three thousand honorable, loyal, good and staunch men, in this city alone, would to-day sign a petition to the President that he remain. The New-Orleans *Times*, *Crescent*, *Picayune*, *Commercial*, *Bulletin* and *Bee* are out this morning with leading editorials requesting the General not to ask to be relieved, and, if the request has already gone to the President, that Mr. JOHNSON will not accept it. For the good of Louisiana and its interests the Press and the people ask this.

I have spoken of a petition asking Congress to remove Gen. HANCOCK. Here it is. The House of Representatives referred it to the Committee on Reconstruction and ordered it to be printed as a "petition of the Constitutional Convention of Louisiana:"

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 20, 1868.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter, signed by most of the members of the Constitutional Convention of the State of Louisiana, calling for the removal of Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK, for the reason that he is an impediment to reconstruction, and for the removal of rebel State and parish officials, and the filling their places with loyal men.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS W. CONWAY.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 17, 1868.

The Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives:

The undersigned members of the Constitutional Convention of Louisiana, anxious for the success of the Congressional plan of reconstruction, respectfully urge the necessity of removing Gen. HANCOCK from command of the Fifth Military District, as an impediment to reconstruction, and also the necessity for the immediate removal of the rebel officials now in important State and parish offices in this State, and the filling their places by loyal men.

Jas. H. Ingraham, George W. Ragan, Caesar C. Antoine, J. C. Oliver, Daniel D. Riggs, L. S. Rodriguez, R. H. Isabelle, Henderson Williams, R. R. Steele, Hy. Bonseigneur, James Mushway, W. L. McMillen, F. Murie, Uger Duprat, Thos. Isabelle, John Pearce, Curtis Pollard, N. Underwood, Chas Lewy, Hon. John Gair, Richard Lewis, W. H. Hiestand, J. H. A. Roberts, J. P. Newsham, L. Francais, Victor M. Lange, P. B. S. Pinchback, R. P. Cromwell, John Scott, W. M. Twitchell, D. H. Reese, M. C. C.; Wm. Murrell, P. V. Valfroit, M. Morris, L. W. Baker, W. Jasper Blackburn, W. R. Meadows, M. Vidal, Leopold Guichard, C. A. Talbant, George H. Jackson, Ste. Dourto, Jr.; R. Poindexter.

In the Convention yesterday, DESLONDE (colored) moved the thanks of the Convention to "Gen. GRANT and the United States Congress, for their brilliant actions in the great work of reconstruction of the Southern States." Read and laid over.

GEN. STEEDMAN'S POSITION.

At a banquet of the officers of the army and navy, given on the 22d inst. at Olympic Hall, in this city, in responding to a toast to the President of the United States, Gen. STEEDMAN replied in remarks which were misconstrued, the nature of which were that a distinction should be made between the office and the incumbent, and that if he said but little of the present occupant of the Executive chair, the reason would be apparent to all. It being understood that politics would be excluded from this meeting, Gen. STEEDMAN, some time after the above remarks, proposed three cheers for Gen. GRANT. This act was also construed as an indorsement of the political position of Gen. GRANT, instead of being a compliment to the office of General-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, and not to the man himself. Reports were freely circulated that Gen. STEEDMAN had receded from his former political position, and gone over to the Radicals. In order that any apprehensions of this nature should be at once quieted, he has seen proper to publish the following card:

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 28, 1868.

Editor New Orleans Crescent:

SIR: I have just been informed that there is a report in circulation in this city, that, in responding to a toast to "The President of the United States," at the festival given by the Association of Ex-Officers of the United States Army and Navy, at Lyceum Hall on the 22d inst., I expressed sentiments which were regarded as unfriendly to President JOHNSON; and I respectfully ask leave, through your paper, to state that to preserve the harmony of a social meeting, from which I understood political expressions were to be excluded, I consented to respond to that toast and to omit the expression of my political opinions.

I had supposed it was too well understood in this community that I am the personal and political friend of ANDREW JOHNSON, and the political opponent of Gen. GRANT, for any such absurd report to obtain the slightest credence, but as I understand there are some citizens who do believe that I entertain sympathy with Gen. GRANT, I deem it due to myself to say that I am as strongly opposed to the political views and action of Gen. GRANT as any man in Louisiana.

The usurpations of Congress, sustained by Gen. GRANT, are as abhorrent to me as they are to the great body of the conservative people of America, and I most earnestly hope that both he and Congress may be defeated in their attempt to trample upon the Constitution and usurp the Government.

I am, very respectfully,

JAMES B. STEEDMAN.

Tenement-Houses and Fire-Escapes.

The tenement-house owners are still crowding the office of the Superintendent of Buildings, who sits from 9 o'clock till 5 hearing applications. Some complain that the weather is too cold to erect fire-escapes at present, but the usual thirty days are all the time allowed. Since Jan. 30, the following houses have been supplied with fire-escapes according to law: Building north side Twenty-fourth-street, seventy-two feet west of Second-avenue; Nos. 61 and 63 Washington-street; No. 147 Lewis-street; No. 140 East Houston-street; No. 142 East Houston-street; west side of Sixth-avenue, 85 feet south of Fifty-eighth-street; northeast corner of Eighth-avenue and Fifty-eighth-street; No. 294 Mott-street; north side of Fifty-eighth-street, 175 feet west of Seventh-avenue; No. 519 East Fourteenth-street; No. 245 East Thirty-third-street; Nos. 199 and 201 Forsyth-street; No. 22 Stanton-street; north side of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth-street, east of Third-avenue; north side of Fifty-first-street, 125 feet east of easterly side of Eleventh-avenue, (wooden building;) do., (two brick buildings;) do., (frame building) north side of Fifty-eighth-street, 150 feet west of Seventh-avenue; No. 49 Stanton-street; No. 588 Second-avenue; No. 596 Second-avenue; No. 135 East Houston-street; No. 1 Ridge-street.

Opening of a New Port in Mexico.

The following decree has been issued by President JUAREZ, and is communicated to the Press by Mr. JUAN N. NAVARRO, the Consul-General of Mexico in this City:

FIRST AND ONLY ARTICLE.—From this date the port of Puerto Angel, situated on the Pacific Ocean, on the coast of Oaxaca, is opened for the foreign and coastwise trade. (Signed) BENITO JUAREZ.

To the Citizen Minister of Finance and Public Credit, MATIAS ROMERO.

FIRES IN SIXTH-AVENUE.—Yesterday morning a fire occurred in the apartment of ELIAS SIGEL, on the third floor of No. 652 Sixth-avenue, by which a loss of $100 was sustained, but is covered by a policy for $1,000 in the Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Company.

QUERY. What will cure my cough? Dr. WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry.—*Advertisement.*

Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO. Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods are heavily plated on the finest Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate, Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate*, for sale at retail, by STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John-st.

The Laundry.

COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in a size to facilitate drying and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 60 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect dye, harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointments, no ridiculous tints, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

The Singer Manufacturing Co. SEWING-MACHINES, No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Spring is Coming, Ladies, and if you wish beautiful boots and shoes for yourselves and families, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway, most elegant Wedding and Note Paper in the City.

MARRIED.

HANDY—MYERS.—On Wednesday, March 4, by Rev. Dr. Skinner, THOMAS HANDY to ISABELLE, daughter of Edward R. Myers, of this City.

RITTENHOUSE—SHAPTER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 4, by Rev. W. S. Langford, B. F. RITTENHOUSE, U. S. A., to ELIZABETH, daughter of the late James S. Shapter. No cards.

DIED.

BUTLER.—On Thursday, March 5, after a short illness, PIERCE J. BUTLER, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 179 Macdougal-st., (St. Clement's-place,) without further notice, on Saturday, March 7, at 1 o'clock P. M.

DAVIS.—On Thursday, March 5, Mrs. MARGARETTE DAVIS, in the 64th year of her age.

You have gone, dear mother, from us now—
To God's law we meekly bow.
You'll wait in heaven for your children dear,
While we must weep in sorrow here.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Willett-st. M. E. Church, on Sunday afternoon at 1½ o'clock.

DARKER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 4, WILLIAM DARKER, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 54 State-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

DUNCAN.—On Thursday morning, March 5, at Morristown, N. J., WILLIAM DUNCAN, in the 54th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Saturday morning, March 7, at 11 o'clock. Trains leave foot of Barclay-st. at 8 o'clock A. M.

GESNER.—At West Farms, on Thursday, March 5, HELEN CATLIN, wife of Rev. A. H. Gesner, and daughter of Andrew and Elvina Dickenson, in her 36th year.

Funeral from Grace Church, West Farms, on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 9 A. M., and at Christ Church, Williamsburg, at 12½ P. M. Friends are respectfully invited.

GIBSON.—At Savannah, Ga., on Monday, March 2, Dr. WILLIAM GIBSON, formerly of Philadelphia, Emeritus Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania.

HAYS.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, on Wednesday, March 4, Mr. WM. HAYS, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 430 Greenwich-st., this day, (Friday,) March 6, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

HARRISON.—On Tuesday, March 3, VALENTINE BARTON HARRISON, eldest son of Valentine P. Harrison, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of his brother-in-law, Thomas C. McRae, and of his father-in-law, Forsyth Labagh, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, March 6, at 1 o'clock, from Calvary Chapel, 23d-st., near 3d-av.

JACKSON.—On Thursday, March 5, of scarlet fever, WM. FRELINGHUYSEN, only son of Dr. Wm. H. and K. R. Jackson, in the 10th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Friday) afternoon, at No. 56 West 23d-st.

LENT.—On Thursday morning, March 5, IRENE, only daughter of Wm. H. and Emma J. Lent, aged 1 year, 7 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 90 Macdougal-st., on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

LORD.—On Wednesday, March 4, at his residence in this City, DANIEL LORD, Counselor-at-law, in the 73d year of his age.

The funeral services will be held in the Brick Church, corner of 5th-av. and 37th-st., on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

LYNCH.—On Wednesday, March 4, of consumption, TIMOTHY LYNCH, aged 33 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 108 Bedford-st., this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

POWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, March 4, of consumption, KATE A. ST. JOHN, wife of Charles H. Powell, in the 27th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 92 Adelphi-st., on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

REID.—On Thursday, March 5, after a short but severe illness, SAMUEL, beloved husband of Catharine, and son of Robert Reid, of Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Pyramid Lodge No 490, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 494 9th-av., corner of 41st-st., on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

RIKER.—On Wednesday, March 4, REBECCA P. RIKER, in the 47th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral to-morrow.

RUTHERFURD.—In Newark, on Wednesday, March 4, ANNIE MORRIS, only daughter of the late Walter Rutherfurd, in the 13th year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at Trinity Church, Newark, on Friday, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

SMITH.—At Monsey, Rockland County, N. Y., on Wednesday, March 4, after a short illness, SAMUEL DAVIDSON, eldest son of Alexander and Elizabeth Smith, aged 7 years and 23 days.

Notice of funeral on Saturday.

THOMPSON.—On Wednesday, March 4, ANNA A., daughter of Mrs. EMMA L. THOMPSON, aged 2 years, 6 months and 18 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 1 o'clock on Friday, at the residence of Mr. A. D. Thompson, No. 47 West 36th-st.

TURNER.—On Tuesday evening, March 3, ELIZA, daughter of Rev. Joseph Turner, and sister of Rev. Samuel H. Turner, D. D., late Professor in the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary, aged 92 years.

Her friends and those of the family are invited to attend her funeral at St. Peter's Church, 20th-st., near 9th-av., this (Friday) morning at 10 o'clock.

WALKE.—On Wednesday, March 4, MARY ELLIS, widow of Thomas Walke, in the 73d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, Charles Walke, No. 145 East 18th-st., on Friday afternoon, March 6, at 1 o'clock.

WEEKS.—On Thursday morning, March 5, of scarlet fever, CLIFFORD EAGLE, youngest son of Charles and Elizabeth Ann Weeks, aged 2 years, 5 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 26 Cottage-place, this (Friday) evening, March 6, at 7½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment on Saturday, the 7th inst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OUR RAILROAD SYSTEM.

THE NEW RAILROADS IN THE VICINITY OF THE METROPOLIS.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE of March 3 contains the account of new railroads in progress which was printed in our daily issue of Feb. 27. The description covers the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad; The Hudson Highland Suspension Bridge; The Erie and New-England Railroad; The Spuyten-Duyvel Railroad; The New-York, Housatonic and Northern Railroad; The Dutchess and Columbia Railroad; The Western Connecticut Railroad; The New-Haven and Derby Railroad; The New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad; The Midland Railroad; The Hudson River West Shore Railroad; The New-Canaan Railroad; The Lebanon Springs Railroad; The Kinderhook and Niverville Railroad; The Wallkill Valley Railroad; The Goshen and Deckertown Railroad; The Sussex Railroad; the Newark and New-York Railroad; The Paterson and Newark Railroad; The Vineland Railway; the Monmouth County Agricultural Railroad; The New-Jersey Pneumatic Transportation Company; The Rondout and Oswego Railroad; The Lehigh and Susquehannah Railroad of Pennsylvania; The Pemberton and Hightstown Railroad; The South-Side Long Island Railroad; Unfinished and Projected Railroads, &c., together with maps showing the location of the different roads. The article was prepared with great care, and is of exceeding interest. Price, in wrappers, ready for mailing, five cents. Subscription price, $4 per annum. Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—STATISTICS SHOW that from twelve to fifteen persons die of consumption weekly in this City, but not one-half that number of cases would be reported if invalids would use WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME. Sold at No. 166 Court-st., Boston, and in New-York by all druggists.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SHIRLEY BROOKS' GREAT NOVEL, "SOONER OR LATER;"

An Original American Novel, "MY HUSBAND'S CRIME;"

AND MISS WARNER'S "THREE LITTLE SPADES."

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK, *Publish this Day:*

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SOONER OR LATER: A Novel. BY SHIRLEY BROOKS, Author of "The Silver Cord," &c., &c. With Illustrations by Geo. Du Maurier. 8vo, cloth, $2.

We are enabled to congratulate Mr. Shirley Brooks on the many excellences of a tale by which his permanent place among English novelists will be in a great measure decided. In more senses than one "Sooner or Later" is his *magnum opus* so far as prose fiction is concerned.—*Athenæum.*

It is not often that we meet with a novel of which we can truly say that the plot is highly ingenious, the style is singularly brilliant, and the tone is thoroughly good; but these merits are united in the case of the book now before us.—*London Review.*

Mr. Brooks has produced his most powerful and most artistic work. "Sooner or Later" is a more remarkable book than often comes under the critic's eye.—*Illustrated London News.*

There is a healthy, vigorous tone about all he writes, which never satiates, and is always welcome......The dialogue is occasionally very sparkling.—*Examiner.*

The great beauty of "Sooner or Later" is the perfection of character-painting which it displays.—*Illustrated Times.*

Every reader who can appreciate the sparkling style, the fine healthy flow of animal spirits, the artistic effects, the smart sayings, the clear, emphatic common sense, that mark every page, will reap a double enjoyment from its perusal. For all those graces are added to its mere attractiveness as a story, which is very great. The mystery of the opening chapter is kept up to the last, and the interest is absorbing all along. Besides which there are several distinct side currents, full of life and fun and cleverness, that run parallel to, and touch and mingle with the main stream.—*Scotsman.*

Mr. Shirley Brooks, though claiming full scope in conversations and descriptions for the display of his rare epigrammatic skill and power of clear, bright narration, indulges himself and his readers with a tremendous, harrowing plot, whose mystery is most dexterously maintained throughout.—*Daily Telegraph.*

II.

MY HUSBAND'S CRIME. By M. R. HOUSEKEEPER. With Illustrations by GASTON FAY. 8vo., paper, 75 cents.

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MME. SWETCHINE'S LIFE AND LETTERS. Price $2.

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IN PRESS:

WHERE IS THE CITY?

TABLETS. Essays by A. BRONSON ALCOTT.

SAINT BEUVE'S PORTRAITS OF CELEBRATED FEMALES.

THE EARTHLY PARADISE. By the author of "Jason."

ROBERTS BROS., Boston.

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A JOURNEY IN BRAZIL.

By Prof. and Mrs. LOUIS AGASSIZ. 8vo, cloth, $5; half calf, $8.

Two large editions of this important and fascinating work have already been sold, and the third is now issued. Its popularity is easily accounted for; the volume has great and permanent value for its scientific information; as a narrative of travel in a country little known and full of tropical wonders, it is intensely interesting; and the character of the authors, the unusual facilities afforded them, the charming style in which the story is told, and the numerous illustrations, render this volume unsurpassed in the literature of science and travel.

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BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

THE

MUTUAL BENEFIT

Life Insurance Co.

NEWARK, N. J.

STATEMENT, JAN. 1, 1868.

Balance as per statement, Jan. 1, 1867		$11,612,467 44
Received for premiums during the year 1867	$4,191,143 92	
Received for interest during the year 1867	748,748 33	
Total receipts for 1867	$4,939,892 25	
Paid claims by death	$825,419 72	
Paid endowments	20,000 00	
Paid policies purchased	266,619 89	
Paid advertising, printing, salaries, postage, exchange &c.	114,193 24	
Paid taxes and internal revenue	53,529 39	
Paid commissions to agents	316,009 52	
Paid Physicians' fees	24,065 45	
Paid annuities	164 00	
Paid return premiums	644,891 01—$2,264,892 22—$2,675,000 03	
Total		$13,687,467 47

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$439,073 43	
United States securities	1,551,400 00	
State, city and county bonds	2,713,942 82	
Bonds and mortgages	3,617,168 40	
Real estate	113,995 60	
Loans on policies in force	5,180,273 33	
Loans on scrip	3,251 45	
Due for premiums in course of transmission	58,362 44—$13,687,467 47	
Interest due and accrued	273,114 00	
Premiums due, not yet received, on Policies dated in November and December	329,508 70	—$602,620 70

Total Assets, Jan. 1, 1868 .... $14,290,088 17

A Dividend of Return Premiums of Fifty (50) per cent. has been declared on the Life Policies issued prior to Jan. 1, 1867, applicable to the premiums paid in 1868; on ordinary Endowment Policies of the same year Forty (40) per cent.; and on Non-forfeiting Endowments Thirty-three and one-third (33⅓) per cent.

The Directors have also ordered the payment of the Twentieth and Twenty-first Dividends (those declared in 1866 and 1867), being Fifty per cent. each (making ONE HUNDRED PER CENT.) to the members entitled to the same, as their premiums become due during the year 1868; those holding Scrip to be allowed the same as cash in payment of premiums, and where there is a loan the whole amount to be credited thereon.

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BENJ. C. MILLER, Vice-President.
EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.
ALEX H. JOHNSON, Cashier.
AMZI DODD, Mathematician.

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, March 5, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $5 05 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $1 15 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

SCOTT AND MERCER COUNTY, ILL., RACINE, KENOSHA AND WATERTOWN BONDS, Wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st., Dealer in Western securities of all varieties.

NEW-YORK, NEW-FOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH and INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (Cuba line) preferred stock wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st., Dealer in Miscellaneous Securities.

CITY OF DETROIT,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1868.

$150,000 SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until FRIDAY, the 20th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ($150,000), or any part thereof, of the bonds of said City of Detroit, to be denominated "Public Building Stock of the City of Detroit," to be issued in sums of $500 each, payable twenty years from date, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, in the City of New-York. The interest accrued on bonds at the time of delivery will be added.

The right to reject any or all proposals is expressly reserved.

W. W. WHEATON, Mayor,
B. G. STIMSON, Comptroller,
W. B. HOWE, Chairman of Committee on Ways and Means,
Committee for Negotiating Loans.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
SECURITY UNDOUBTED.

$50,000 first mortgage bonds of the South Side Railroad of Long Island for sale.

These bonds are 7 per cent. coupons, payable 1st of March and September, at Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, the mortgage covering the entire property of the Company.

The South Side Railroad runs from the East River, Brooklyn, through all the villages on the south side of the Island to Patchogue, distance 55 miles, 34 miles complete and running. Net earnings are now during the Winter months paying interest on the bonds. The road is graded to Islip, iron and ties on the line, and the entire line will be completed as soon as the weather will permit.

For sale on favorable terms by
SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 17, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK and bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburg, on the third WEDNESDAY (18th) of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 A. M.

The stock and bond transfer-books of the Company at their office in the City of Pittsburgh and at the Transfer Agency in the City of New-York, will be closed on the 2d day of March, at 2 P. M., and remain closed until the 19th day of March thereafter.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY,
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1868, at 2 o'clock.

E. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

TRADESMAN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 3, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this Company, will be held at this office, (No. 168 Broadway,) on TUESDAY, the 10th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. AND GRAND-ST. F. R. R. CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1868.

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS for election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, foot 42d-st., North River, on TUESDAY, 10th March, 1868, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

CHAS. CURTISS, Secretary.

FOR SALE—ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER cent. Mortgage Water Bonds, the security of which is undoubted for investments, with a sinking fund provided for their redemption. Due 1887. For sale below par by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES of the INDIAN ROCK OIL COMPANY will be held at Room No. 25 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, the 19th inst. Polls will be open from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M. By order,

E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 6, 1868.

MISSOURI COUPONS BOUGHT AND sold at best market rates; Southern State and railroad bonds a specialty. MANNING & DE FOREST, Bankers, No. 19 Wall-st.

IOWA BONDS—CITY AND COUNTY—PURchased at highest market price. Apply to GEO. E. SARGENT, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 42.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, March 5—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81	111	111¼	5-20 C. '67	105⅝	107¼
Coupon, 1881	111½	111⅝	10-40 Reg.	101	101¼
5-20 Regist'd '62	106⅝	107¼	10-40 Coupon	101⅝	101¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	110⅝	110¾	Gold	141	141¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	107⅝	108	June 7.30	105⅞	106
5-20 Coupon, '65	108⅝	108⅞	July 7.30	105⅞	106
5-20 C. '65, Jan. July	106⅞	107			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1868, at 2 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1868.

FOR SALE—$50,000 IN FIRST MORTGAGES ON No. 1 property in Westchester County ranging from $500 to $5,000 each. Address Box No. 5,675 Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 10, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—AT THE MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of this Company, held Feb. 7, 1868, at Memphis, Tenn., a dividend of Three Per Cent. was declared on the capital stock, payable on Monday, March 16 prox., at the Office of the Treasurer, to those registered at Memphis, and at the Office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York.

The transfer books will close on the 1st day of March and reopen on the 15th day of March.

GEO. ROBERTSON, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av., and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of MACK & BROTHERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Messrs. MACK, STADLER & CO., at No. 109 West 3d-st.

HENRY MACK.
HARMON MACK.
ISAAC H. MACK.
SOL. GOLDSMITH.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 26, 1868.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of MACK, STADLER & CO., for the manufacture of clothing and the importation of woolens, at No. 109 West 3d-st.

HENRY MACK.
ISAAC H. MACK.
SOL. GOLDSMITH.
(Late of Mack & Brothers.)
MARTIN STADLER.
MOSES STADLER.
(Late of Stadler Bros. & Co.)

CINCINNATI, Feb. 26, 1868.

ROOMS NOS. 10 AND 11,
No. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK,
March 2, 1868.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm name of CHASE, McCLURE & CO., for the transaction of a commission business in Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c.

LESLIE CHASE.
WILLIAM McCLURE.
Member of New-York Stock Exchange and Gold Exchange.
FRED. B. WOLCOTT, Jr.

THE FIRM OF DAVID R. ALLEN'S SON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WILLIAM H. ALLEN will settle up the affairs of the old concern and continue the ship-store business under the same title at No. 76 South-st., corner of Maiden-lane.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1868.

W. H. ALLEN.
O. W. F. RANDOLPH.
H. S. SIDWALL.
N. L. LATSON.

No. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1868.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of WHITE, DE FREITAS & RATHBORNE, for the transaction of a Banking and Commission business in stocks, bonds, gold, &c.

BENJ. M. WHITE.
GEO. A. DE FREITAS.
CHARLES L. RATHBORNE,
Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of SMITH, STURGES & CO., for the purpose of continuing the general iron business at Nos. 342, 344 and 346 Pearl-st.

GAMALIEL G. SMITH.
THEODORE STURGES.
CHARLES W. OGDEN.
THEODORE C. WALLACE.

NEW-YORK, March 3, 1868.

No. 34 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1868.

THE INTEREST OF GEO. H. KENNEDY and WM. J. HUTCHINSON in our firm ceases on and after this date.

GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., for Spring Business.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, give special private instruction, day or evening, in Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., and qualify pupils for business in the shortest possible time.

SEWARD INSTITUTE,
FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

The Summer session will open March 9. Number of boarders limited. Terms $150 per session of twenty weeks. Send for a catalogue.

THOMAS G. SHRIVER, A. M.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." FOUNDED 1855, is a reliable Educational Bureau—
For supplying Schools with Teachers;
For representing Teachers who want positions;
For giving parents information of good schools;
For selling and renting School Properties.
All Teachers should have the "Application Form."
All Employers of Teachers should have "Amer. Educational Monthly" and "Teachers' Bulletin."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children, situated in an excellent neighborhood, and sold only on account of ill-health. Terms easy. Address SCHOOL, Station F.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens April 6. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED—FOR MILITARY tactics, mathematics, &c.; must be a thorough instructor. Graduate and unmarried preferred. Address, full particulars, HANSOM, Box 124 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A NEW DISCOVERY IN THE TROTTING HORSE.—PIERRE D. VAN HAESEN, of No. 67 South-st., New-York, has discovered a simple way of teaching any green horse or colt to trot fast. By this method a boy buys two common colts for $125 each and makes them trot in 2:50, and sells them for $1,200; another boy makes a common farm horse trot in 2:48, and he is sold for $860. The Dexter circular contains full particulars, and sent by mail on receipt of $1. See advertisement in *Wilkes' Spirit.* Cut this out.

CARRIAGES—GREAT BARGAINS.—NOW ON hand several new carriages on consignment that must be sold; several second-hand ones, all styles, at great bargains. CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Depot, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY MOLTEN, Auctioneer.

10 BROWN-STONE HOUSES AT AUCTION.

HENRY MOLTEN & CO.,
Office, No. 27 Mercer-st.,
WILL OFFER FOR SALE AT AUCTION,
On FRIDAY, March 6, 1868,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT
The Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, N. Y.,

TEN THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE HOUSES AND LOTS ON THE NORTH SIDE OF EAST 62D-ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., NOS. 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349 and 351.

Lots, 17x100.5; Houses, 17x40. All the Modern Improvements, Hot and Cold Water, Heater, Grates, Speaking-tubes and Bells.

HOUSES OPEN EVERY DAY FOR INSPECTION

OIL-PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.

By LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.,
Clinton Hall Art Galleries, Astor-place,
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, March 6 and 7,
At 7½ o'clock P. M. each day.

A large and choice collection of original and modern OIL-PAINTINGS.

Also, a few fine Water-Colors, all in elegant frames.

The catalogue contains over 150 beautiful subjects by favorite and celebrated artists—new and desirable pictures for the drawing-room or gallery; Landscapes, Interiors, Figures, Marine Views, Fruit, Flowers, &c.; the whole worthy the attention of picture-buyers, and to be sold by auction as above. Catalogues ready.

MONDAY, March 9, and following days,
VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY,

composing a very large collection of books in various departments; History, Biography, Voyages and Travels, Fine Arts, &c., &c.; also, many illustrated works, scarce books relating to America, valuable works on Agriculture, Botany, Mechanics, &c., &c.

Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS, CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

H. D. MINER & BARKER will sell at auction FRIDAY, March 6, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a large collection of modern oil-paintings, embracing landscapes, figures, marines, fruit and flower pieces, &c.; also, about 150 fine engravings, all finely framed and of popular and favorite subjects.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7,

Household furniture, at store No. 37 Nassau-st., removed for convenience of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On TUESDAY EVENING, March 10, at 7½ o'clock, AT THE "LEEDS ART GALLERIES," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st.

THE ENTIRE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, BY Mr. CHARLES A. SOMMER, previous to his visiting Europe.

On exhibition on and after THURSDAY, 5th instant from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., until time of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

Will sell by auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 5th and 6th March, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the well-known

"BERRIAN WAREROOMS,"

601 Broadway, nearly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, THE LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK OF HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES, in which will be found every article used by families in housekeeping. This is the most complete stock ever offered for sale by public auction in this City. Catalogues on morning of sale.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE,
AUCTIONEER,
(of the late firm of Miner & Somerville,)
No. 39 Nassau-st. and 82 5th-av.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STORE ON CHAMBERS AND READE STS. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 12, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

CHAMBERS-ST.—The lease of the lot, with the five-story marble front store, No. 149 Chambers-st., running through to No. 131 Reade-st., north side, about 125 feet west of Hudson-st.; lot 25x150 feet; is leased from Grace Church; has 20 years to run from May 1, 1868; ground rent $2,300 per annum. Store leased for 2 years from May 1, 1868, at $8,000 per annum. $20,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 6 per cent. per annum.

Maps and full particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE—NORTHEAST CORNER LEXINGTON-AV. AND 51ST-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 12, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of the Executrix of the estate of Christopher Heiser, deceased:

LEXINGTON-AV., NORTHEAST CORNER OF 51ST-ST.—5 lots; corner, 25.5x100 feet; inside lots, each 25x100 feet. 50 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 or 5 years, at 7 per cent.

Maps and full particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

NORTHWEST CORNER 8TH-AV. AND 82D-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 12, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

8TH-AV., northwest corner 82d-st.—Three lots; one lot on 8th-av., 27.2x100; two lots on 82d-st., together 46.6 front, 57.1 rear, by 102.2 in depth.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer—Office No. 170 Chatham-square.

MORTGAGE SALE OF THE ENTIRE furniture contained in the Sanford House, Nos. 22, 24 and 26 14th-st., west of Union-square, commencing MONDAY, March 9, at 10½ o'clock A. M. 87 bedrooms, elegantly furnished, viz., rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, best hair mattresses, feather beds, pillows and bolsters, marble-top bureaus, tables, washstands, etageres, extension tables, lace curtains, velvet and Brussels carpets, parlor suites, rosewood piano, French plate mirrors, basement furniture, &c.

R. M. TOSH, Attorney for Mortgagee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 12, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

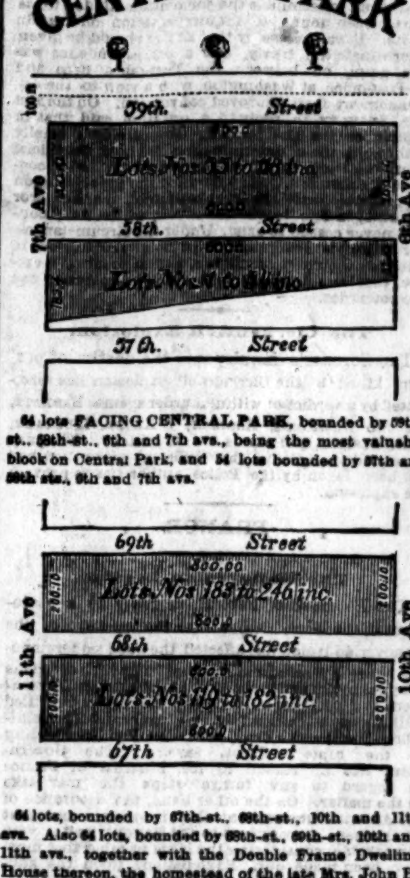
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867. dec26-lawtomar26

AUCTION SALES.

EXECUTOR'S SALE AT AUCTION,
BY
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1868,
AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR OF MRS. SARAH TALMAN.

246 VALUABLE LOTS ON

CENTRAL PARK



64 lots FACING CENTRAL PARK, bounded by 59th-st., 58th-st., 6th and 7th avs., being the most valuable block on Central Park, and 54 lots bounded by 57th and 58th sts., 6th and 7th avs.

64 lots, bounded by 67th-st., 68th-st., 10th and 11th avs. Also 64 lots, bounded by 68th-st., 69th-st., 10th and 11th avs., together with the Double Frame Dwelling House thereon, the homestead of the late Mrs. John H. Talman; also, the four-story Brown Stone Dwelling-House and Lot No. 34 West 18th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs.—house 25x60, with party walls, lot 25x91.2 deep.

TERMS:

Ten per cent. cash on the day of sale, the balance on the 20th of April, 1868, when the deeds will be delivered. Seventy per cent. can remain on Bond and Mortgage three or five years.

THE SALE WILL BE ABSOLUTE, AND WITHOUT ANY LIMITATION OR RESERVATION WHATSOEVER.

For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., or to

C. J. & E. DE WITT,
ATTORNEYS FOR EXECUTOR,
NO. 88 NASSAU-ST.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.

THIS DAY, (Friday,) March 6, at 11 o'clock, within the store:

MALAGA RAISINS—2,000 packages Malaga raisins part superior layers.
15 cases Turkish prunes.
4 cases Smyrna figs, 1½ pound packages.
5 barrels Italian chestnuts.
At 12 o'clock, on pier No. 19 East River:
4,268 boxes fresh Sorrento Oranges.
334 boxes fresh Sorrento lemons.
Cargo brig *Monarca del Mare*, from Naples.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION—NO. 90 WEST BROADWAY.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 12, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

WEST BROADWAY.—The valuable lot, with the three-story brick building, No. 90 West Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin sts., adjoining the Fifth Ward Hotel, 25 feet front, 27.0½ feet rear, 92.7 feet northerly line, and 103 feet southerly line. Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 86 Cedar-st., near Broadway, a varied stock of genteel furniture, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, chamber, dining-room and other furniture; carpets, oil-cloth, plated ware, &c. Catalogues at sale.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AARON N. COHEN, Jr., a bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Aaron N. Cohen, Jr., in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 4th day of March, 1868.
mh6-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY O. NICHOLS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—At Catskill, in said District, on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1868. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by the above named Henry O. Nichols, of Athens, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of March instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same before Theodore P. Gates, Esq., one of the Registers of said Court in Bankruptcy, at the Court-house, in the Village of Catskill, in said District, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

GEORGE F. BETTS,
mh6-law3wF* Clerk of the District Court.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF GENERAL MEETING UNDER SECTION 27.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD B. STONEHILL, Bankrupt.—To the creditors of Edward B. Stonehill, bankrupt: This is to give you notice that the Court has ordered in the above matter that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt be held at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, New-York City, in said district, on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the 27th section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.

Yours respectfully,
MYER STERN,
Assignee, No. 13 Park-place.

NEW-YORK, March 2, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN S. BELCHER, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by John S. Belcher, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims, provable under said act, and that the 24th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, New-York City, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, Attorneys, No. 45 William-st., City. f28-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROBERT B. HIGHET and JAMES F. CLARK, bankrupts.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Robert B. Highet and James F. Clark, (who composed the late copartnership of Highet & Clark,) of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh6-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN SHERMAN, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John Sherman, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and district aforesaid, who was on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1867, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at the City of New-York, the 21st day of February, A. D. 1868.

JOHN TODD, Assignee,
f21-law3wF* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of THOMAS STEWART, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas Stewart, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated Jersey City, Feb. 19, 1868.
HENRY TRAPHAGEN, No. 1 Montgomery-st.,
f21-law3wF* Jersey City, N. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of DANIEL S. SINCLAIR, Bankrupt:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Daniel S. Sinclair, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the said district.—Dated at Jersey City, March 4, 1868.

W. MUIRHEID, Assignee,
mh6-law3wF* No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES LEVIN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 5, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 14th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SIMON FISHEL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 5, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 26th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of RICHARD DAVIES, of the City of Jersey, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 5, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 29th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALEXANDER FEAR, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 6, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SOLOMON F. WILLIAMS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Solomon F. Williams, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of March, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 19th day of February, 1868.
f21-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAHLON S. FROST, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Mahlon S. Frost, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 26th day of February, 1868.
f28-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES B. ARCHER, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts.—By order of the Court: Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

Dated New-York, Feb. 20, 1868.
f21-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH A. SOLOMON and DAVID POHALSKI, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Joseph A. Solomon and David Pohalski, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, within said district, and of the estate of each of them, who were on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Dated at the City of New-York, 21st day of February, A. D. 1868.
JOHN TODD, Assignee,
f21-law3wF* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE S. DOUGHTY and EDWARD E. D. DOUGHTY, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of George S. Doughty, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and District aforesaid, and Edward E. D. Doughty, of Palisades, in the County of Rockland, State of New-York, and District aforesaid, and of the estate of each of them, who were on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1867, adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at the City of New-York, the 21st day of February, A. D. 1868.

JOHN TODD, Assignee,
f21-law3wF* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 495.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES M. ALBERTSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 12th day of February, A. D., 1868. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James M. Albertson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
feb21-lw3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 441.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM FLANDRAU, Jr., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Flandrau, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 16th day of January, A. D., 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh6-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS HYMAN, a bankrupt, before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Louis Hyman, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York, the 14th day of February, A. D. 1868.

GEO. A. GREENSWARD, Assignee.
f21-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS V. G. FOLANT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Thomas V. G. Folant of the village of Kingston, in the County of Ulster, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated Kingston, Feb. 17, 1868.
f21-law3wF* JOHN E. VAN ETTEN, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. HAWKS, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William E. Hawks, of New-York, in the County of New-York in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 17th day of January, A. D., 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon petition of himself, by James F. Dwight, Esq., Register.

Dated at New-York City the 20th day of February, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f21-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANKLIN A. THURSTON and JAMES KYLE, Bankrupts.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Franklin A. Thurston and James Kyle, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, within said district, and of the estate of each of them, who were on the 15th day of January A. D. 1868 adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at the City of New-York, 21st day of February A. D. 1868.

JOHN TODD, Assignee,
f21-law3wF* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THUNIS H. HALLENBECK, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thunis H. Haulenbeck, of the village of Kingston, in the County of Ulster and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Dated Kingston, March 3, 1868.
DANIEL E. KEYSER, Assignee,
mh6-law3wF* Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEWIS WERTHEIMER and SAMUEL LISBERGER. Whereas upon the hearing of the above matter it was alleged and proof made that all the creditors of the said alleged bankrupts have entered into an agreement in writing, whereby their claims have been compromised and settled. And thereupon the said Court ordered notice to be given that unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 15th day of March, 1868, the said petition will be dismissed.

mh6-law3wF* G. R. FOX, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM R. BERGHOLZ, bankrupt. To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of William R. Bergholz, of New-York City, in the County of New-York in said district, and who was to wit on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1867, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition of himself, by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York City the 17th day of February, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f21-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss.—At the City of Newburg, in said District, the 4th day of February, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of EPHRAIM BULLIS, of the town of Cornwall, in the County of Orange and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. D. A. STEPHENS,
f28-law3wF of Newburg, N. Y., Assignee.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 26th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS HILLER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 27th day of March A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 6, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 3d day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEO ZIMMERMAN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 6, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 29th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMSON GOLDSMITH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 6, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 2d day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES M. ALLING, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 6, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 4th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LOUIS MEYERS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 6, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 27th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES L. TERRY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 6, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY G. EVANS, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, doing business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, United States Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 6, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LYON BERHARD, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Lyon Berhard, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of March, 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 20th day of February, 1868.
f28-law3wF* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES M. BATTIE, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles M. Battie, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of February, 1868.

f28-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of WILLIAM J. PARSONS and CHARLES C. PARSONS, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William J. Parsons and Charles C. Parsons, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge, and certificate thereof, from all of their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of March, instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 57 Broadway, New-York City, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 5th day of March, 1868.
mh6-law3wF* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARNOLD WOODWARD, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Arnold Woodward, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 21st day of February, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f28-aw3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARCUS G. HEILNER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Marcus G. Heilner, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 19th day of February, A. D. 1868.
ALBERT SMITH, Assignee,
f28-law3wF* No. 160 Fulton-st, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NEWTON S. BRIGGS, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Newton S. Briggs, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, Jan. 24, 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f28-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; is a first-class operator and understands all kinds of family sewing; by the day, week or month; no objections to the country. Can be seen for one week at 313 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CAPABLE girl to do cooking or as general servant; will be found neat, economical and respectful and an excellent washer and ironer, and well recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 122 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and to do fine washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 231 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, washer and ironer, in all its branches; best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 527 3d-av., between 37th and 38th sts., third floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as first-class waitress and chambermaid; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 327 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT, CIVIL girl, a situation as good cook, and to wash and iron, in the City or country; has good reference. Call or address COOK, at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as cook and assist with the washing; reference given. Can be seen at No. 222 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; has ten years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 149 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as laundress; understands fluting and polishing. Call at No. 210 West 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman; good cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the country; City references. Call for two days at No. 149 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation as chambermaid or laundress; can furnish the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 44 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE female as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; good City references. Call at 403 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL RECOMMENDED German girl, to do general housework. Call at No. 17 Stanton-st., first floor, near Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE SAME house by two sisters; one as first-class cook; would assist with the washing; the other as waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; both have the best of City reference from last place. Call at No. 218 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker; no objection to a first-class hotel or boarding-house; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 293 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS situations, one as cook; no objection to assist in washing; and the other as waitress and chambermaid, or would do washing or ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 825 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of dressmaking, Wheeler & Wilson or Grover & Baker machine; is willing to go out by the day, week or month; good reference. Call at No. 211 7th-av., corner 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as laundress; understands French fluting, finery, linens; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference from her last place; no objection to a short distance in the country for the coming Summer. Call at No. 286 East 9th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress; is a good laundress; can flute good. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 149 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to take care of children; can produce City reference if required. Call at No. 110 West 46th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit and do all kinds of family sewing, and see to grown children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 245 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl a situation as lady's maid or children's maid; would like to travel; can give the best of reference from her present employer. Call for two days at No. 115 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION in a Southern family as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups and is a good pastry cook; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 229 West 29th-st., between 3d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do chamberwork or take care of children; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 268 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, (PROTESTANT,) a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing, or take care of grown children; City reference. Call or address for two days, No. 344 East 23d-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN A SITUATION to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker; has no objection to do general housework; is a good laundress; good City reference; will go to the country if required. Call at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE female as first-class cook; has best of City references; no objections to a private boarding-house. Call at No. 62½ West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE COOKING for a family, either City or country, by an American woman. Call at No. 37 Rose-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE female as first-class laundress; has best of City references; no objections to a private boarding-house. Call at No. 62½ West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman, a situation as cook in a small family; good City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 243 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as first-class seamstress and take care of grown children; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 61 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE German girl as chambermaid and waitress; has the best City reference. Call at No. 344 8th-av., second floor, between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN and her daughter, situations to do general housework. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 410 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good cook; to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 237 West 27th-st., between 7 and 8 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid. Can be seen at her present employer's until engaged, at No. 36 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. No. 8 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Division sts., basement.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as gardener; understands the business thoroughly; hot and cold graperies, greenhouse and stove plants, fruits and vegetables, laying out and planting of pleasure grounds, &c.; can be respectfully recommended. Apply to T. C., at Elliott & Young's, No. 1 John-st., from 9 till 11 A. M. until hired.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man who thoroughly understands gardening in all its branches; has lived in some of the best places in the country, where grapes and flowers were grown to perfection; was seven years in his last place. Apply to P. FAGAN, at Young & Elliott's seed-store, No. 9 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A man who thoroughly understands his business; his wife is capable of managing the dairy, having taken the premium for butter the last two years; are Protestants, and no incumbrance; good reference. Address A. B. C., care John McCombs, Room No. 16, No. 108 Orange-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER, first-class, a married man without family, who thoroughly understands his business and everything connected with practical gardening; his wife could act as cook if such may be required. Address or call on N. E., at Mr. Elting's seed-store, late Smyth's, No. 201 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by a man of excellent capacity; understands the forcing of fruits and vegetables, all kinds training of evergreens, &c., &c.; married, with small incumbrance; best of reference. FREDERICK CAMERON, Elizabeth, N. J.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL FARMER THAT understands the raising and management of horses, cows, and all the stock necessary on a farm, &c., to engage with a gentleman as caretaker and overseer; reference exchanged. Address R. W. M., Box 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Protestant man; has lived five years in last place; can give the best City and country references; not afraid of hard work. Address J. H., No. 683 6th-av., New-York, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SOBER, steady man as coachman and gardener; truly understands his business; can furnish the best of reference. Address for two days J. C. F., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman; understands the care of horses and driving; has good City reference; no objections to the country. Address T. R. D., Box No. 249 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE SCOTCHMAN A SITUATION, as coachman and groom, either in City or country; has the best of reference; understands his business thoroughly, and is willing and obliging. Address C., Room 52 Frankfort House, corner William-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TAKE CHARGE of a small place, or as assistant florist, by a reliable, civil Protestant; age, thirty-five; single; is handy; reference given. Address W. L. A., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man who understands gardening to perfection and takes great pride in keeping a place in fine order; recommendations first-class. Address J. C. D., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married Englishman; no incumbrances; understands greenhouse, grapes and vegetables; good City references. Apply to J. R., Elting's seed-store, No. 201 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, A Scotchman (single) who thoroughly understands his profession in all its branches; only a good situation accepted. Address A. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN a situation as gardener; understands hot-houses and greenhouses; has no objection to take charge of a horse. Address W. R., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS German gardener; married; understands greenhouse, graperies, vegetables and fruit. Address J. J., Orange, N. J.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL farmer, a situation to take the entire charge of a farm; wife to take charge of house or dairy if required. Address A. B., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom, in City or country; understands his business; sober and steady. No. 435 2d-av., corner 25th-st. Ten years in the care of horses.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN gardener; fully acquainted with vegetables, flowers and grape forcing; good City reference. Address T. W., at Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as groom or coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses; good reference. Address C. O., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a man perfectly familiar with horses; has been three years with his present employer to whom he refers. Address M., Box 1,760 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A FARMER; the best of reference. Address letter to ISAAC V. COVRU, Fordham, Westchester County.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER, whose time is partially occupied, desires an engagement in a wholesale house; best City references. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 2,868 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

A BRITISH DRY GOODS IMPORTING and Commission House wish an assistant salesman; one who is acquainted with buyers, has a knowledge of goods, is young and active and can come well recommended. Address Post-office Box No. 1,238, with references, qualifications and views in regard to salary, which must be moderate.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERER, to take the charge and management of an established business; to one who thoroughly understands this branch, liberal terms and a desirable engagement may be made. Address, with references, Box No. 5,550 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY OR CITY, situations for a large number of first-class servants; excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, seamstresses, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, houseworkers, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE everywhere—to sell the "Life of Gen. U. S. Grant," by J. S. C. ABBOTT. New work. "People's edition." Price suited to the times. Address B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS thoroughly the care of stock, poultry, and to act as second on a farm. Apply to HENDERSON & FLEMING, Nassau-st., before 3 P. M., Friday, March 6.

SHIPPING.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
Via Panama or Nicaragua.
Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.
For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:
VIA PANAMA.
MARCH 5, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.
MARCH 25, 1868—Steamship FULTON, connecting with steamship NEVADA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
APRIL 4, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
COLORADO (new)..........WEDNESDAY, March 18
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, March 25
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, April 1
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
NAPOLEON..........LEMARIE..........SATURDAY, Mar. 7
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE..........SATURDAY, Mar. 21
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..........SATURDAY, April 4
ST. LAURENT..........BOCANDE..........SATURDAY, April 18
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $130 or $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $135 or $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER NAPOLEON III. FOR BREST and Havre will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, March 7, at 3 o'clock.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 2 o'clock.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 11
RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 18
SIBERIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 25
JAVA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, April 1
CHINA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, April 8
AUSTRALASIAN leaves..........WEDNESDAY, April 15
Chief cabin passage..........$130
Second cabin passage..........80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage..........165
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY..Mar. 7
ETNA (via Halifax)..........MONDAY..Mar. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY..Mar. 14
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY..Mar. 21
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)..........MONDAY..Mar. 23
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin..........$100 | Steerage..........$30
To London..........105 | To London..........35
To Paris..........115 | To Paris..........45
Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
ALEPPO..........March 12
TARIFA..........March 26
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, March 7.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, March 14.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, March 21.
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 7.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, March 21.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, April 4.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, April 18.
The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, March 7.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NATIONAL LINE.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL..........SATURDAY, Mar. 7
FRANCE, GRACE..........SATURDAY, Mar. 14
ERIN, FORBES..........SATURDAY, Mar. 21
LOUISIANA, WEBSTER..........SATURDAY, Mar. 28
Cabin passage, $100, currency.
Steerage passage, $25, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO MEXICO.
FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
The elegant sidewheel steamship ALABAMA will sail as above from Pier No. 47 East River, on TUESDAY, March 10, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, March 12.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, March 19.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, March 26.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.
The first-class steamships
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Mar. 7
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves...SATURDAY, Mar. 14
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburg and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Freight lower than by any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, March 7, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.
MATANZAS will sail on the following SATURDAY.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
CORTES, on SATURDAY, March 7.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Agents, No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
MARCH 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.
Steamer March 21, 1868, connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco, April 14, for Japan and China.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on WEDNESDAY, March 11, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received until Tuesday, at 8 P. M. For rates, &c., inquire at Freight Office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
To insure shipment freight must be sent down early.
WELLS, FARGO & Co.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
Comprising the first-class steamships
GEN. GRANT..........Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY..........Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN..........Capt. W. A. PENDLETON
GEN. MEADE..........Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
The steamship
CRESCENT CITY,
Capt. E. W. HOLMES,
Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, March 7,
at 3 o'clock P. M.,
from Pier No. 12 North River.
Freight received at through rates for Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations,
Apply to the agent,
SAMUEL STEVENS,
No. 40 Broadway.

REGULAR LINE.
FIRST STEAMER
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, VIA KEY WEST.
The favorite Steamship
PERIT,
E. A. DELANOY, Commander,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will sail on THURSDAY, March 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad, also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, without charge.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY
New sidewheel steamships
H. LIVINGSTON, EATON, THURSDAY, March 12.
GEN. BARNES, MORTON, THURSDAY, March 19.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
EMPIRE LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River,
Punctually at 3 P. M.
The favorite side-wheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 7.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, March 14.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.
Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, March 10, LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 17.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND THE FLORIDA PORTS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, March 6.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, March 13, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M., Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges

CITY REAL ESTATE.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE, LOAN AND INSURANCE BROKER, NO. 10 PINE-ST. AND NO. 586 6TH-AV.
For the accommodation of up-town parties wishing to sell or purchase dwelling-houses or lots, or hire or rent furnished or unfurnished houses or stores, the undersigned has opened A CENTRAL REAL ESTATE OFFICE at No. 586 6TH-AV., near 34th-st., where he will be happy to receive orders from his friends and customers.
A large number of houses for sale and to rent, principally first-class. Business property in improving locations in all the streets above Canal-st.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Insurance effected in first-class companies on dwellings, stores, furniture, &c. S. W. BENEDICT,
No. 586 6th-av. and No. 10 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UN-furnished, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 26x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. S., Exchange Office, No. 860 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

FOR SALE—NOS. 276 AND 278 West 13TH-ST., building 50x103, covering entire plot and built in the most substantial manner; suitable for any kind of heavy business. ROBERT MACLAY, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FOUR-STORY, BROWN-stone, high-stoop house, in St. Marks-place, between 1st and 2d avs.; in fair condition; at $21,000; possession 1st May. Inquire HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop basement brown-stone house and lot No. 36 East 25th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; terms moderate. Apply to STANLEY DAY, No. 319 4th-av.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house in West 46th-st., near 5th-av.; perfect order. Permits of J. M. PHELPS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, No. 434 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace. For further information and permits to examine, apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE DWELLING-house and stores, Nos. 994, 996 and 998 2d-av., between 52d and 53d sts., with all modern improvements. Apply to A. W. LAVERRE, No. 96 Warren-st.

FOR SALE—IN EAST 14TH-ST., A FINE FIVE-story, brown-stone English basement house, at $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A first-class brick residence, with all modern conveniences and large garden, within half-hour of Wall-st. Also a good three-story high-stoop and sub-cellar brick house, with modern improvements, near Fulton-av. cars. Each property will be sold at low figures. Apply to JOHN B. MORGAN, No. 209 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSE AND LOT in Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn; one of the most desirable situations on the Heights, and within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry. SEWELL & PIERCE, Attorneys, No. 62 Broadway.

$6.500 FOR A THREE-STORY BASE-ment house and two-story shop, in Brooklyn, that rents for $1,000 per year. Great bargain. F. J. BEAN, Principal, No. 15 John-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE, in Claremont, N. J., within 40 minutes of Wall-st. by Central Railroad; 21 trains per day; also accessible by horse cars from Jersey City; modern house; two stories, besides fine cellar and attic; French roof; bath; water; Furnace; grounds comprise 10 city lots; plenty fine fruit and shrubbery; new stable; all in excellent condition; price $17,500. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE,
No. 26 Pine-st.,
have for sale, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at
Bergen Point, cottage, 7 rooms, 4 lots..........$6,500
Cranford, cottage, 7 rooms, 5 lots..........4,300
Cranford, cottage, 5 rooms, 5 lots..........3,000
Cranford, cottage, 7 rooms, 4 lots..........3,800
Westfield, house, 7 rooms, (large,) 15 acres..........7,000
Scotch Plains, house, 5 rooms, barn, 14 acres..........4,500
Plainfield, house, 9 rooms, 15 acres..........8,100
Newmarket, house, 9 rooms, 3 lots..........3,000
Newmarket, house, 9 rooms, 1 acre..........4,000
Newmarket, house, 8 rooms, 1 acre..........6,000
Somerville, house, 7 rooms, 3 acres..........2,500
Whitehouse, house, 5 rooms, barn, 17 acres..........3,000
Descriptive list issued March 1.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE,
No. 26 Pine-st.
Would call attention to their DESCRIPTIVE LIST issued the 1st of March. Applicants must give name and address, as no notice will be taken of initials or box numbers.

AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Distant from City one hour by New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and by steamboat.
Four new built frame houses, with fifty to seventy lots each; delightfully located in select neighborhood, near to and overlooking the waters of Long Island Sound. Free from musketoes; perfectly healthy; and offered for sale on very easy terms.
Also two houses directly on the shore, and overlooking the Sound for miles.
Altogether one of the most delightful places on the Sound. All the houses within ten minutes of two depots, eight churches, and good schools.
Grocers and marketmen come to the premises daily.
The great improvements now being made on the New-Haven Railway, securing at an early day the best road and cars in the United States, avoiding all ferries, makes this property worthy of especial attention. Apply to HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

AT ELIZABETH—CORNER JERSEY-AV. and Prospect-st., one of the most desirable and elegant residences in the city; ten minutes from depot; house built by days' work, filled in with brick; grounds beautifully planted; two acres, in the best part of the city; a part of its elegant furniture will be sold with it very low, and part of land reserved if desired; most favorable terms as to purchase. Address A. G. PHELPS DODGE, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., ADJOIN-ing side-track of Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, a valuable mill property, consisting of thirty-six city lots, on which is erected a large saw-mill, carriage factory, smith shop, &c., containing a thirty-horse engine, sixty-horse boilers, circular saws, &c.; suitable for any large manufacturing purposes. Inquire of J. W. STAGG, Englewood, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, WITH IMME-diate possession, first-class residence on high ground, commanding beautiful views; ten minutes' walk from depot; large parlor, dining-room, library, seven bedrooms, furnace, bath-room, gas, all city conveniences, piazza front and rear, coach-house, hennery, four acres abundantly fruited; beautifully improved. JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUD-son River, a beautiful residence, fronting on the river, with over six acres of land; five minutes from depot; the buildings are large, with all modern improvements, new and built in the best possible manner; views unsurpassed, and surroundings perfect; terms liberal. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

AT TARRYTOWN—A COUNTRY RESI-dence for sale, or exchange for City property; Gothic brick cottage; fifteen rooms; gas; forty miles of river view; fine mountain scenery; fruit and ornamental trees, and shrubbery; barn, stables, ice-house (filled;) ten minutes' walk from railroad depot; terms reasonable. Apply to E. B. BOGARDUS, No. 14 Park-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, with nine acres of land, at Black Rock, Conn., containing twelve rooms, with a fine view of Long Island Sound, surrounded with apples, pears and small fruits; a fine, salubrious location; well arranged for a comfortable and pleasant home. Inquire by letter or personally on the premises of Mrs. WILLIAM HALL.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESI-dence situated one mile from the ocean, in the pleasant village of Southampton, L. I.; house 25x30; has two wings and contains ten rooms, cellar and garret; a large garden is attached to the house; price $2,000. Apply for two weeks to Capt. RHODES, at the Station-house, Court-st., near Butler, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., house and twelve acres of land, within one mile of depot; house has 8 rooms on first floor, 6 bedrooms on second; hot and cold water, bathing-room, &c; ground stocked with fruit, &c.; would sell less land with house if desired; also 24 acres opposite the above, in good cultivation. Apply to J. WYMAN JONES, No. 6 Broad-st.

FARM FOR SALE—1½ MILES SOUTH OF Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., containing fifty acres of the choicest land in the country, perfectly free from stones; every acre suitable for a garden; with new and extensive barns, horse-stables, &c. Apply to CHARLES EMMONS, No. 240 Broadway, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—AN ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY seat pleasantly located at Clifton, S. I.; handsome large modern dwelling, outbuildings, and about 8½ acres ground; fine fruit and shade trees. Price $16,500. Terms very easy. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR FARM AT DEER Park, Long Island, (near depot,) of B. M. Brown, deceased, 190 acres, part excellent woodland; fine young orchard; house, barns, fences, &c., all in good order, at the low price of $9,000. Apply to J. VAN MATER, No. 240 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

LLEWELLYN PARK, ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY, (within one hour of the City), a first-class country residence for sale; also a beautiful building lot of four acres in the Park for sale. Apply to the owner, L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

BARGAIN IN SOMERSET CO.—200 ACRES; $24,000 worth of timber; good buildings; only $13,000, no price; 100 acres good farm, $5,000. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—10 ACRES OF LAND, within two minutes' walk of the Montrose Station, for sale at a bargain. Apply to L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

ORANGE MOUNTAIN, NEW-JERSEY.—A fine Summer residence on the mountain for sale by L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, New-Jersey.

AT RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J.—A FINE country house for sale; 10 rooms; 24 city lots; Erie Railway 10 miles. Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, Architect, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—TO RENT—A DWEL-ling-house, partly furnished, near depot; 13 rooms; rent $1,000. W. C. BUTLER, No. 50 Dey-st.

WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES.—150 designs and plans. $1 50, postpaid. GEO. E. WOODWARD, Architect, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'
NEW AND ELEGANT DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 130 State-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn.
Pupils will be received for a full quarter up till the 7th of March. The Academy will continue open until June 1. Send for a circular.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN AGED FORTY SEEKS among the refined and wealthy for a wife. Parents can learn the advertiser's views, social position, &c., by corresponding confidentially with F. H., Station A.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.
Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, Times Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, Times Office.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS.
TO LET
all the spacious and well-lighted lofts in the AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY'S MARBLE BUILDING,
corner Hudson and Jay sts.;
FOUR FLOORS, 100x100;
will be let as an entirety, or to two houses.
Apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

STORE TO LET,
NO. 23 PARK-PLACE.
The south half of store No. 23 Park-place: first floor, basement and sub-cellar; 29 by 75½ feet. Inquire of LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., 330 Broadway. Or, JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON STATEN Island, one mile from Vanderbilt Landing on the Richmond road; beautifully situated with a very fine view and handsome grounds in perfect order; ice-house filled; carriage and horse, cow, poultry, &c.; can be seen and possession given at any time. Inquire at first toll gate on the Richmond road, or at No. 124 5th-av., before 12 M., or between 2 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE DOUBLE house, with garden, lawn, carriage-house, &c., and three acres of pasture, in the town of Yonkers, 1½ miles from Williamsbridge, and half a mile from Woodlawn Station, Harlem Railroad; half an hour from 26th-st.; will be let for the season. Apply to S. M. Valentine, No. 165 Front-st.

TAMMANY HALL, ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To be let or leased, together or separately, the two large and commodious five-story brown-stone dwellings, Nos. 138 and 140 East 14th-st., opposite Tammany Hall; could be arranged for a first-class restaurant. For permits to see, apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

HOTEL TO LET.—A NEW FIRST-CLASS hotel at Utica, N. Y.; all modern conveniences and appliances. Also several first-class stores suitable for druggist or fancy-stores, in hotel building. Apply for information and particulars to W. P. LAMSON, No. 124 Broadway; W. N. MELCHER, No. 8 Court-st., Boston; R. L. JOHNSON, American Express Company, Albany, or T. VAN EMBERGH, Utica, N. Y.

TO LET—FURNISHED, (OR WOULD SELL,) IN Westport, Conn., from April 1, the desirable house next to the Church of the Holy Trinity; village very healthy; fine churches, good schools and stores. Price $100 per month, or $650 per year. Apply to EDWARD BEEBE, Esq., No. 92 Broadway, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M., or JOHN H. GRAY, Westport.

A FINE FLOOR ON BROADWAY TO let, (2d, 3d or 4th story,) at No. 245, next door to Importers' and Traders' Bank, at the corner of Murray-st. —opposite the open square in front of the City Hall—and one of the best localities in the City; size of floor, 25x114 feet, with L on Murray-st., 25x13½. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED—THE RESIDENCE OF Mr. E. A. Weed, Esq., at Darien, Conn., with twelve acres land; great variety of fruit; everything in complete order; house and carriage-house, &c.; would be leased for two or three years to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

TO LEASE—THE STORE AND DWELLING No. 76 6th-av., northeast corner of Waverley-place; druggist preferred; anti-liquor. THORNTON M. RODMAN, real estate agent, No. 803 Broadway, corner of 11th-st., entrance in 11th-st.

TO LET—IN LEXINGTON-AV., A BEAUTIFUL new four-story brown-stone house, between 56th and 57th sts., having all the modern improvements, in complete order, and suitable for a large family. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses to let in New-York and Staten Island; also, furnished ones in Brooklyn. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—NORTHWEST CORNER BROADWAY, 31st-st., capital stand for any business; also house and ground between 74th and 75th sts., near Boulevard. Inquire of owner, No. 15 East 16th-st.

TO LET—THE EXTRA SIZE FOUR-STORY brown stone house, No. 15 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.; partially furnished. Apply to W. H. ANTHON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE FINE FIVE-STORY MARBLE store No. 152 Chambers-st.; the store and lofts will be let together or seperately. For terms, apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FINISHED WARE-room on northeast corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st.; second floor, 50 by 25 feet. Inquire of RAVEN & BACON, Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE SIXTH National Bank, corner Broadway, 6th-av. and 35th-st.; also one or two adjoining basements in same building. Apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, No. 48 Pine-st.

BASEMENT AND OFFICES TO LET—IN building No. 205 Broadway. Inquire of GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE MANUFACTURING CO., on the premises.

ROOMS TO LET—IN HOUSE NO. 46 HUDSON-st.; also, small work-shop. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 803 Broadway, corner 11th-st., entrance in 11th-st.

TO LET—ON MURRAY HILL, A SMALL THREE story house in West 36th-st., near the 5th-av.; rent $2,300. Apply to R. A. WATKINSON, No. 159 West 23d-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished house, No. 363 Washington-av., Brooklyn. Address Box No. 853 New-York Post-office, or apply at the house.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR NO. 746 Broadway, corner Astor-place, a very conspicuous corner, large windows; a superior business stand. Apply to HENRY A. KERR, No. 746 Broadway.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED house, 25x65, in 11th-st., near 5th-av. Inquire at No. 65 Liberty-st.

TO LET—LOFTS IN NO. 89 LIBERTY-ST. Apply to URIAH J. SMITH, No. 23 Liberty-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NEWARK, N. J.—BOARD—A GENTLEMAN and wife and a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family, convenient to the railroad depot. For particulars address J. F. B., Box No. 115 Times Office.

A LADY DESIRES A COMFORTABLE and pleasant room, with board, in a private family; the best of reference given and required. Address C., Box No. 3,299, stating terms, &c.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SECOND floor of the first-class brown-stone house No. 319 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; terms reasonable.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF FURNISH-ed rooms, parlor floor, with board, in a private family, near Fifth-av. Hotel. Address H. A., Box No. 763 Post-office.

NO. 313 WEST 22D-ST.—THREE NICE large rooms to rent, with board, separately or together.

NO. 28 WEST 29TH-ST.—A PARLOR AND bedroom and single room to let, with or without board.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD; ONE SMALL and one large; bath, gas and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—IN A GOOD location, a three-story high-stoop house, with all modern improvements; price not to exceed $14,000; part cash, the balance on easy terms. Address MIX, Box No. 129 Times Office, with full particulars.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st. preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED.—I WISH TO RENT, FOR two or three years, a three-story house, with modern improvements and in first-class location, at from $1,500 to $2,000 per year; family small; no children. Address for two days, H. C., Box No. 113 Times Office.

WANTED—TO HIRE FOR THE SUMMER, A furnished country residence, with good outbuildings and five or ten acres of land, within 1½ hours' ride of the City. Address, with particulars, J. R., Box No. 1,639 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A SMALL house with modern improvements, below 40th-st.; rent not to exceed $1,200. Address MORGHEN, Box No. 128 Times Office.

WANTED—A MODERN THREE OR FOUR-story and basement brick dwelling, for one or more years, at a moderate rent. Address, stating location and terms, ARTHUR, Box No. 839 Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A FURNISHED HOUSE between 14th and 34th sts. Address Box No. 4,112 Post-office.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE,
Established 1850.
Warehouses, Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.
Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in this City, consisting of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.
Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

H. O'FARRELL.
CARPETS AND FURNITURE.
Over one million dollars' worth of carpets and furniture are offered at lower prices than at any other house in the City. Our stock is 33 per cent. less than at last year's prices. All goods are strictly warranted. Nos. 486 and 488 8th-av., 267, 269 and 271 35th-st. The largest warerooms in the United States.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGE-ly reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE NEWLY-BUILT FACTORY in West 26th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., known as the Marcher Oval and Picture Frame Manufactory. Inquire at the office, No. 346 West 26th-st., or W. S. CARMAN, No. 744 Broadway.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED HARDWARE, house-furnishing and stove business, of 17 years' standing, with tools, fixtures and lease, at No. 208 Court-st., Brooklyn, for sale. J. GREENMAN.

HARNESS, BUSINESS, STOCK AND fixtures for sale, or $150 will buy the fixtures and business. Call until sold. Astoria, L. I.

A NOTARY PUBLIC COMMISSION FOR sale. Address NOTARY, Box No. 117 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
S. N. PIKE..........Proprietor
MAX MARETZEK..........Musical Director
L. F. HARRISON..........Manager
THIS FRIDAY, March 6,
Third appearance of
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA,
in Auber's charming opera of
FRA DIAVOLO,
with the following great cast:
ZERLINA..........Mme. PAREPA-ROSA
LADY ROCHBURG..........Mme. NATALI TESTA
FRA DIAVOLO..........Herr HABELMANN
LORENZO..........Signor TESTA
GIACOMO..........Signor BARILI
BEPPO..........Signor DUBREUIL
GIORGIO RONCONI
in his great comic part of MILAN ROCHBURG.
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) MARCH 7,
GRAND PAREPA-ROSA MATINEE.
Positively for the last time,
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA
in her great role of NORMA, pronounced by the public and Press the greatest triumph in the lyric art.
Admission to all parts of the house, $1.
No reserved seats.
To avoid the great rush at the doors, the public are respectfully requested to purchase their tickets in advance.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
MOST SUCCESSFUL OPERA OF THE AGE!
ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH TIME!
THE GRAND DUCHESS,
with the original Parisian Artists.
THIS EVENING AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,
AND EVERY EVENING
EXCEPT SATURDAY EVENING,
and for the
MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY at ONE,
for which seats will be secured as usual.
THE GRAND DUCHESS AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY
NEXT SATURDAY EVENING.
Seats secured at the theatre, Schirmer's, No. 701, and Peters', No. 200 Broadway.
In rehearsal, and will speedily be produced, with new scenery, costumes and appointments, after many weeks of careful preparation, Offenbach's celebrated Opera Bouffe, entitled
LA BELLE HELENE.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director
SATURDAY EVENING, March 7,
LES LIONNES PAUVRES.
Seats secured at the theatre and No. 701, and Peters', No. 200 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.
MORNING AND EVENING
READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE.
THIRD READING
FRIDAY EVENING, March 6,
MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE
will read the play of
THE TEMPEST.
The Reading will commence precisely at 8 o'clock P. M.
Admission to each Reading, $1.
Reserved seats, $1 50.
Tickets may be obtained at the office, Steinway Hall, during each day, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
No more tickets will be sold than the actual number of seats in the body of the Hall. To avoid interruption, the audience are respectfully requested to be seated before the commencement of the Readings.

STEINWAY HALL.
SECOND SERIES
OF
MORNING AND EVENING READINGS
FROM SHAKESPEARE,
BY
MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 9,
JULIUS CÆSAR.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 11,
THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 13,
MEASURE FOR MEASURE.
SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 14,
MACBETH.
The Evening Readings will commence precisely at 8 o'clock. The Morning Readings at 3 o'clock P. M.
Admission to each Reading, $1.
Reserved seats, $1 50.
TICKETS for the entire series, with reserved seats, $5.
The SALE of TICKETS for the entire series will begin at STEINWAY HALL on FRIDAY MORNING, March 6, at 9 o'clock. Single tickets, for each reading, may be procured on SATURDAY, March 7, and the following days.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
No more tickets will be sold than the actual number of seats in the body of the Hall. No avoid interruption, the audience are respectfully requested to be seated before the commencement of the Readings.

STEINWAY HALL.
SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 8.
Twenty-third grand
SUNDAY CONCERT.
L. F. HARRISON..........Director.
GREAT VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL COMBINATION.
The renowned Prima Donna
MADAME GAZZANIGA,
SIGNOR ARDAVANI, (baritone.)
The celebrated Pianist,
LEOPOLD DE MEYER,
Mr. G. W. COLBY, (Accompanist.)
THEODORE THOMAS'
FULL GRAND ORCHESTRA.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.
It is respectfully announced that Mr. DICKENS' FAREWELL READINGS in AMERICA will take place at STEINWAY HALL, NEW-YORK, on MONDAY, APRIL 13, TUESDAY, APRIL 14, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, and MONDAY, APRIL 20. Further particulars in future advertisements.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME EXHIBI-TION OF HAVRE—Opening June 1 and closing Oct. 31, 1868. Navigation, Goods, Fishing, Agriculture, Naval Art, &c. The term for admission closing March 31. American exhibitors will please apply without delay to No. 40 Broadway. S. V. PRECHT.

DRY GOODS

FRIEND PITTS,
NO. 769 BROADWAY,
WILL REMOVE TO
NO. 677 BROADWAY,
Near Amity-st.,
About MARCH 18.
DRESS TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
SMALL WARES AND FANCY GOODS,
UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, &c., &c.,
AT COST PRICES, FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

CARPETS.
Clearing out sale of carpets, oil-cloths, window-shades, &c., on easy terms; payments taken monthly. A rare chance for housekeepers.
D. KELLY & CO.,
Corner 25th-st. and 6th-av.

AT POPULAR PRICES
WE NOW OFFER
LINEN SHEETINGS, of all widths.
PILLOW and SHIRTING LINENS, of the best makes.
TABLE CLOTHS, from 2 to 6 yards long.
BREAKFAST and DINNER NAPKINS.
DOILIES—WHITE, BUFF and RED BORDERS.
TOWELS—PLAIN HUCK, DAMASK and DIAPER.
TOWELINGS, by the yard 12c., and upward.
CAMBRICS, NAINSOOKS, JACONETS, in great variety.
BLANKETS, QUILTS and FLANNELS, &c., &c.
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
No. 809 Broadway.

—DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES,—
—RIBBONS, VELVETS,—
—LACES, EMBROIDERIES,—
—HOSIERY, GLOVES,—
Small wares and Fancy Goods. A full assortment at popular prices.
W. J. ELGER,
No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
The business of this establishment is removed one door east of the late store.
While our new store is being erected, we shall continue to sell off our stock of ribbons, millinery and straw goods very cheap, at No. 313 Grand-st.
Look out for bargains all through March.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
No. 313 Grand-st., corner of Allen,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

LADIES' SPRING BONNETS AND PAT-TERN Bonnets, new styles, this day; also, Bonnet Frames, all the new styles, at retail and wholesale. L. BINNS' immense Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

NEEDLES.—DEALERS WISHING TO KEEP first-class needles can obtain them of the subscriber, sole importer of T. Hemming & Co.'s and R. Richards' genuine. R. RICHARDS, first No. 11 Maiden-lane, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON.
REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE,
Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.
The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL M. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.
These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.
For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.
SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

BRISTOL LINE.
THE STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS, METIS AND DORIS, which will make their trips in the usual time.
GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

STEAMER MAGENTA FOR SALE.
The STEPHENS & CONDIT TRANSPORTATION COMPANY offer for sale the above superior, first-class steamboat, built of the very best materials, fully coppered, and in speed is probably not excelled by any other steamer of her size in the United States. Her dimensions are as follows: Length on deck, 237 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet 3 inches; wheels double-bolted, 26 feet in diameter. She has two No. 1 flue boilers, in fine order; steam chimney 18 feet high from shell; cylinder 48 inches; 9 feet stroke; wrought-iron shaft; independent fire-pump and blower-engines; 631 14-100 tons burden, and easy draft of water. Her whole furnishing and equipment in cabin and saloons are nearly new and of the best quality. Ground tackling, boats, &c., are all in prime order and fit for immediate service. The steamer would be an acquisition to any party requiring a boat of her class, both in regard to speed, strength and superior accommodations for passengers.
The boat may be seen at the wharf of the Company, foot of Centre-st., Newark, N. J., and fuller particulars and conditions may be had by application to
JOHN H. STEPHENS, President, Newark, N. J.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.— Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
THE CURTAIN RISES PRECISELY AT 7:30 AND THE ENTIRE PERFORMANCE TERMINATES AT 10:45 O'CLOCK.
POSITIVE TRIUMPH! HOUSES CROWDED!
FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1868,
FOR THE FORTY-NINTH TIME,
will be presented an entirely
NEW FAIRY SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA,
entitled
THE WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear JARRETT & PALMER'S celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
The Piece produced at a cost of
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS,
INCREASED ORCHESTRA AND FULL CHORUS.
A CAST of rare excellence.
A GRAND BALLET of seventy finished artists.
The piece concluding with a
WONDROUS TRANSFORMATION,
REVEALING THE BRIGHT REALMS OF THE DRAGON FLY,
AN ENCHANTING SCENE OF GORGEOUS SPLENDOR, UNAPPROACHABLE IN EXQUISITE BEAUTY AND FASCINATION.
A GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1 o'clock. Seats secured six days in advance.

BANVARD'S NEW-YORK MUSEUM.
Corner Broadway and 30th-st.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE OCTOROON.
FRIDAY, March 6, THE OCTOROON.
SATURDAY, March 7, THE OCTOROON.
SATURDAY MATINEE, 2 o'clock, THE OCTOROON.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
MATINEES AT 2½
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Prof. HUTCHINSON'S ACTING DOGS.
BEAU, THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE,
MISS LUCILLE WATSON
AND THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE.
THE JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
Grand concert SATURDAY EVENING, March 7, at 8 o'clock; Grand rehearsal, FRIDAY, March 6, at 2½ o'clock P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Symphony in G Minor..........Mozart
Scena ed Aria, "Ocean, thou mighty Monster"...Weber
MME. PAREPA ROSA.
Introduction to the Opera "Lohengrin"..........Wagner
Aria Deh Vieni "Nozze di Figaro"..........Mozart
MME. PAREPA ROSA.
Symphony in A Major..........Mendelssohn
Orchestra, 100 performers.
HERR CARL BERGMANN, CONDUCTOR.
R. O. DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM HAVING BURN-ED, there is now only one place of amusement open every P. M. and evening. That is the "PILGRIM." It combines music, paintings, lecture, transformation scene. Corner Broadway and 15th-st.

SEVENTH ANNUAL FANCY DRESS
PURIM BALL.
PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, MONDAY, March 5.
Tickets of A. Tanzer, No. 53 Greene-st.; S. Weil, No. 18 White-st.; S. B. Solomon, No. 657 Broadway; and Secretary A. L. Sanger, No. 243 Broadway, Room No. 9.

THE PARIS PICTURES
AND THE WATER COLOR COLLECTION
Still on view in the Winter Exhibition of the
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

LECTURES.

FREE LECTURE THIS EVENING—AT the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, at No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., at 8 o'clock, by Prof. BOYNTON. Subject—"Astronomy and Geology," illustrated with dissolving views. Young men welcome.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT
OF THE
DES MOINES RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the United States Engineer's office, in the City of Keokuk, Iowa, until 12 M, April 15, 1868, for the labor and materials required in the construction of two lift locks and one guard lock for the canal now in process of construction around the Des Moines Rapids.
The locks are to be 350 feet long between quoins, and 80 feet wide between walls in the chambers, and to be constructed of first-class cut-stone masonry.
The first lock, located at Keokuk, will be 10⅜ feet lift, and built entirely in the river.
The second lock will be about 2¾ miles above the first, with 8 feet lift, and will be protected from the river by the canal embankment.
The guard lock will be located at the head of the canal at Nashville, and will be protected by the embankment.
Separate proposals (in duplicate) must be made for the following classes:
CLASS I.—STONE AND CEMENT.
The proposals under this head must specify the prices at which the above materials will be delivered.
CLASS II.—IRON.
Proposals must state the price per pound at which both wrought and cast iron will be delivered.
CLASS III.—TIMBER.
Proposals must state the price per cubic, linear, or thousand feet, b. m., at which such timber as may be required, will be delivered.
CLASS IV.—LABOR.
This class will include the bailing, draining and excavation of pits, preparing the foundation, (which will be on rock,) constructing the lock walls and other masonry, building the necessary protection walls, making the necessary embankment and rip-rap walls, and constructing sluices or culverts around and in the locks for feeding the canal, &c., &c.; and the furnishing of all machinery and implements required for the proper execution of the work.
The law requires separate proposals (in duplicate) for each and every class, and the awardments will be made on each class separately, without regard to aggregate.
No more than one proposition will be received from the same party for the same class.
Each bid must contain a written or printed guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, and certified to by some United States Government officer or other responsible person known to this office, that the party or parties bidding will, if awarded the contracts for the classes upon which they bid, enter into contract with the Government, or make good the difference between them and the next highest bidder.
The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence and Post-office address.
Plans, maps and specifications and all necessary papers will be ready for examination at the United States Engineer's office at Keokuk, Iowa, for fifteen days prior to the date of letting.
Blank forms for proposals will be furnished upon application at this office.
Persons proposing to contract are requested to visit and examine the locations for the locks before sending in their bids.
Contracts under either of the aforesaid classes will include one or more of the locks, as may be considered most advantageous to the Government.
The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids. A printed copy of this notice should be attached to each bid.
Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned at Keokuk, Iowa, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Labor and Materials for the Locks for the Improvement of the Desmoines Rapids."
J. H. WILSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Thirty-fifth Infantry,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, DAVENPORT, Iowa, Feb. 27, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS
Will be received by the Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, 17th day of March, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new School-house on lots Nos. 211 to 217, on the north side of East 33d-st., near 3d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating."
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
ED. M. BANKS,
JNO. STEPHENSON,
M. A. GEREGAN,
W. C. HIGGINS,
Board of Trustees Twenty-first Ward.
Dated MARCH 2, 1868.

SALE OF SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHIC CABLE.
DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., March 2, 1868.
Proposals in writing are invited and will be received at this office until 12 M. Saturday, March 7, 1868, (at which time they will be opened,) for the purchase of the Submarine Telegraphic Cable, recently connecting Fort Monroe and Cherrystone, Va.
The Cable is about twenty-one miles long, and weighs ten tons to the mile. It is made of the best material, and, with the exception of a lightning leak and ten splices, is believed to be in sound condition.
The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Submarine Telegraphic Cable," and addressed to the undersigned.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1868.
TO BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office until Saturday, March 7, next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the mason and carpenter work of the building for offices, out-door poor and stables. The whole building to be completed by the 1st of August, 1868, for which satisfactory security will be required. The plans and specifications will be exhibited at the office of Renwick & Sands, architects, No. 58 Wall-st., from 27th February to the 7th day of March, 1868.
JOSHUA PHILLIPS, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED by the Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of March, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new School-house on lots Nos. 232 to 239, on the north side of West 18th-st., near 9th-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
L. A. ROSENMILLER,
J. DELAMATER,
R. C. WANDELL,
H. V. MEAD,
A. AHMUTY,
Board of Trustees Sixteenth Ward.
DATED Feb. 26, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 29, 1868.
SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, March 16, 1868, for furnishing the Signal Department of the army with
Three hundred and fifty (350) sets of signal equipments, complete, consisting of hickory staffs, copper canteens, torches and funnels, canvas cases, with rubber pouches, muslin flags, scissors, flyers, haversacks, &c.
The equipments must be made after the model deposited in this office, and of equally good materials. The whole must be delivered ready for inspection on or before the 15th of April, 1868. The other conditions and requirements made known on application to this office.
Bids will be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Signal Equipments."
By order of the Chief Signal Officer of the army.
L. B. NORTON, Brevet Captain U. S. Army.
Property and Disbursing Officer Signal Department.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MARCH 9.
G. L. FOX'S NEW PANTOMIME,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
Produced after months of elaborate preparation, and presenting as complete and splendid an exposition of the varied fun, wit and artistic beauty of pantomime as has ever yet been given to the stage.
G. L. FOX..........as..........CLOWN.
A role in which he has identified his fame with the very genius of Pantomime.
The renowned star premiere danseuse,
MLLE. RITA SANGALLI,
will make her rentre upon the Broadway stage, after several months' absence, and also the celebrated premiere danseuse assoluta
MLLE. BETTY RIGL,
in a Grand Ballet, further sustained by
MLLE. LEAH,
Mlle. EMILIE RIGL, | Mlle. LAURENT,
Mlle. SOHELL, | Miss M. BLAKE,
Mons. CELLINI, | Miss LILLIE WHITING.
And the eminent premier danseur and Maitre de Ballet,
Mons. BAPTISTAN.
The graceful and popular "Queen of Skaters,"
Miss CARRIE A. MOORE,
in a skating carnival, together with the "Champion Skater,"
Mr. JOHN ENGLER, JR. C. F. LOVETT.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 9, 1868,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
Mr. G. L. Fox's new comic Spectacular Pantomime
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
CLOWN..........Mr. GEORGE L. FOX
HARLEQUIN (From the London theatres) Mr. F. LACY
PANTALOON..........Mr. C. K. FOX
COLUMBINE..........Mlle. EMILIE RIGL
THE OPENING BURLESQUE,
(Expressly written for this production) characters by the Dramatic Company.
A GRAND BALLET, | SKATING CARNIVAL,
NEW | COMIC TRICKS,
HARLEQUINADE, | STARTLING
MAGIC CHANGES, | TRANSFORMATIONS.
A SPLENDID TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, ALL NEW,
By MINARD LEWIS, assisted by J. A. Johnson.
THE DELIGHTFUL MUSIC BY ANTY REIFF, JR.
THE BALLETS arranged by M. JAMBON.
CARICATURES BY THOS. NAST.
BOX SHEET NOW OPEN. Seats secured six days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
LAST NIGHTS of Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL, supported by J. W. COLLIER. | MAGGIE MITCHELL. Last appearance but one TO-NIGHT, as LITTLE BAREFOOT.
TO-MORROW NIGHT—FANCHON.
FAREWELL BENEFIT and LAST APPEARANCE.
LITTLE BAREFOOT MATINEE TO-MORROW.
MONDAY—G. L. FOX'S NEW PANTOMIME.
Box sheet now open.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—SATURDAY.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MAGGIE MITCHELL.
FAREWELL BENEFIT and Last Appearance of MAGGIE MITCHELL. | FAREWELL BENEFIT. MISS MITCHELL as "FANCHON."

OLYMPIC THEATRE—TO-MORROW.
MAGGIE MITCHELL'S LAST MATINEE.
LAST MATINEE OF MISS MITCHELL. LAST MATINEE. | LAST MATINEE. An Exquisite Triumph. LITTLE BAREFOOT.

"HUMPTY DUMPTY."
Box sheet now open for G. L. FOX'S NEW SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME at the Olympic Theatre, MONDAY next. Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
FRIDAY EVENING, March 6,
Second time this season of Morris Barnett's excellent comedy, the
SERIOUS FAMILY.
Characters by Mr. A. W. YOUNG, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. E. CASHIN, Mrs. VERNON, Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss KATE RANOE, Miss MARY BARRETT and Miss FANNY GREEN.
SATURDAY, March 7—PAUL PRY and ICI L'ON PARLE FRANÇAIS.
It is respectfully announced that Mr. Lester Wallack's five-act drama of
ROSEDALE
has been for some weeks in preparation, and will be acted, for the first time in three years, on
MONDAY EVENING, March 9, 1868.
The drama will be produced with the utmost care. ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY has been painted; NEW AND BEAUTIFUL EFFECTS will be introduced; the COSTUMES, UNIFORMS and APPOINTMENTS are new, and the greatest pains taken to insure for this revival the same enthusiastic greeting that attended the original production of the play.
Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway. Admission 50 cents.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS
AND NOBODY'S DAUGHTER
AND GAMBLING SCENE
Introducing
FARO, KENO AND ROULETTE.
A STAR CAST, embracing Messrs. Mortimer, Boniface, Clark and Carleton.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.
GLORIOUS WELCOME TO CHANFRAU AND SAM.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
CHANFRAU AND SAM.
C. S. PARSLOE, JR., AS DICK.
The unrivaled cast and brilliant mounting.
SATURDAY NEXT—SECOND CHANFRAU AND SAM MATINEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. J. M. MURDOCH.
Mrs. D. MYRON, Mr. H. B. PHILLIPS, Mr. CHAS. LORD and Mr. ANGUS RANKIN have kindly volunteered.
ROB ROY and the STRING OF PEARLS.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
NO. 129 FIFTH-AV., (near 20th-st.)

THE PARIS PICTURES,
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN
WILL CONTINUE UNTIL MARCH 11.

MR. JACKSON'S NEW GROUP OF EVE and the dead Abel, is now on exhibition at Putnam's Gallery, No. 661 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT-OWNERS of the Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving the annual report of the Board of Trustees.
FEB. 28, 1868.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatorio of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

18 SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VARIOUS makers for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway.
Pianos to rent.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, sixty styles, also the METROPOLITAN ORGANS, offer the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country. Prices $75 or less, to $2,500 each.
Organs to rent.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF NEW AND SEC-ond-hand grand, square and upright pianos to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, 8 Union-sq.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RES-TELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 39 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place. Consultation strictly confidential.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY— Treatment from 10 to 5. Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, on his special treatment of local, constitutional and nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., mailed free, $1 50.

DR. AND MME. ALLEN, NO. 119 GREEN-WICH-AV.—Ladies immediately relieved, from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed.

LADIES' SURE ASSISTANT IMMEDIATELY.—Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., with or without medicines. Can return same day. Consultation all hours.

YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD RE-gained by using Dr. Powers' Elixir, and unfortunates cured without mercury positively. Office, 191 Stanton-st.

RELIEF TO LADIES, WHATEVER CAUSE, BY Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. His medicines act immediately. Confidential circular free by post.

DR. POWERS, NO. 191 STANTON-ST., CURES certain diseases sure; nervous debility sure; female troubles sure. Confidential circular sent by first post.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED, WITHOUT MER-cury, by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. Invigorating pills for impaired manhood. Also, ladies troubles.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

GEORGIA.

Have the Negroes the Right to Hold Office?—Gov. Brown's Opinion.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Saturday, Feb. 29, 1868.

As the time approaches when the Convention will have completed its labors, and the new Constitution will issue from the hands of its framers, those friends of reconstruction who declared their determination to oppose it if it made the negroes eligible to office, or if anything was done which was not absolutely required by the acts of Congress, are asking themselves and their friends whether the negroes are or are not legally capable of being candidates for and holding office in Georgia. Thousands of voters in Georgia who favor reconstruction, and by whose votes the Convention was carried in October, are asking the same question, resolved to support the Constitution if it be answered in the negative, and to oppose it vigorously if the answer be affirmative.

Strange to say that thus far the question is answered in both ways, and those who maintain that the negro can hold office just as any white male citizen can, and those who insist that he cannot, base their opinions on the new Constitution. It is unfortunate that any doubt should exist on a matter of such importance, and one in which the people have so much interest. It is to be hoped before the Convention adjourns that all doubt will be removed by some explicit declaration of the sense of the body, so that if the freedmen have the right no attempt will be made to deny it, and if they have not, that they may not claim it, and thus introduce an element of strife at the very outset of reconstruction reduced to practice.

It will be remembered that Ex-Gov. JOSEPH E. BROWN made a public speech here soon after the assembling of the Convention, in which he clearly and emphatically announced his purpose to oppose the Constitution before the people if it gave the negroes the right to hold office or to sit on juries. He said that he favored the congressional plan of reconstruction, and could sustain a strict and literal adherence to the Reconstruction acts of Congress, but that he would not go one step further. The Convention has now completed and finally adopted the Bill of Rights, and the articles of the Constitution on the executive and legislative departments, and on the franchise, and the Governor, it is authoritatively announced, will take the stump throughout Northern Georgia in support of the Constitution. He is clearly of the opinion that the negroes have not the right under the new organic law to hold any office whatever. They have no political right but the right to vote, and he holds that they can have no political rights but those which are expressly conferred by the Constitution. Implication or inference will not do. The grant must be made in clear unmistakable language to be a grant at all. I heard him express this opinion yesterday, as one of the correctness of which he had no doubt, either as a lawyer or as a public man. He argued that though the Civil Rights Bill made the negroes citizens of the United States, and though Congress gave the negroes the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia, where the power of Congress in the premises is indisputable, it was found necessary, notwithstanding all this, that Congress should pass a separate act giving them the right to hold office before they could become eligible. He says that citizenship does not carry with it the right to vote, or else women and children would have the privilege and that citizenship and the suffrage combined do not necessarily carry with them the right to hold office—that it must be specially conferred. The new Constitution has not declared in any part of it that all citizens of the United States and of the State of Georgia shall be eligible to to office without any distinction whatsoever; and this he insists is necessary in order to make eligible a race who have hitherto possessed no political rights. The gentleman with whom the Governor conversed, held the contrary opinion. He said that the Bill of Rights did away with and forever prohibited all distinctions of race, color and *status*; that the franchise article declared that all qualified voters shall have *all the privileges of electors*, and that the Judiciary Committee, under instructions to define the qualifications of members of the General Assembly, had reported, and the report was adopted by the Convention, that every Senator shall be a citizen of the United States, be twenty-five years of age, and an *inhabitant* of the State of Georgia for six months, and that every representative shall be a citizen of the United States, be twenty-one years of age, and an inhabitant of the State of Georgia for six months preceding the day of election. He held, therefore, that every qualified negro voter, being necessarily, under the Civil Rights bill, a citizen of the United States, can be a Senator or Representative in the General Assembly of Georgia, if he has attained the required age and has been an *inhabitant* of Georgia for six months before the election; and that if he can be a Senator or a Representative, why not Governer, member of Congress or Judge if he possesses the qualifications requisite for any of those offices. Gov. BROWN held a different opinion, and said that though every qualified negro voter might have all the privileges of electors, the right to hold office is not one of those privileges, and that as to the qualifications of members of the Legislature, if it had been declared that every citizen of the United States twenty-five or twenty-one years of age, and an inhabitant of the State of Georgia, &c., shall be eligible as Senator or Representative, there could be no doubt that negroes could be elected to those offices, the fact being, however, that it is only declared that every Senator shall be a citizen of the United States, &c., it is therefore clear that the negro cannot be legally elected. The Governor was then asked if, as is very generally stated, several negroes should seek and obtain election to the first Legislature, what would be the consequence? He replied that the two Houses being the sole judges of the qualifications of their own members, would be compelled to decide that the negroes could not be elected.

I know the fact to a positive certainty, because I have been told so by some of their number, that the most prominent Radical members of the Convention hold that the negroes *are* eligible, that several of them will be elected to the first Legislature to assemble shortly after ratification, and further, that it is desirable that they should be so elected.

To the white voters who are ready to support a Constitution framed in exact conformity with the acts of Congress, but who would oppose negro eligibility to office as the sum of all evils, it may be said: "You can support this Constitution, because the negro cannot hold office." While to the mass of negro voters in Middle and Southern Georgia, where they are in a large majority, it may be said: "You can vote for this Constitution because it gives you every political right and privilege which belong to any citizen of the United States in any State of the Union."

It is charged by opponents of reconstruction, and indeed by some who are friendly to it, that this double face has been purposely prepared for the emergency, and to warrant or seem to warrant both the above statements. How far this may be true I do not pretend to say; but it is the opinion of every honest man, to whichever side he may belong, whether he be for or against the Constitution, that every semblance of trick, or intentional ambiguity of language, should be removed, and the true meaning and intent of the proposed law clearly, boldly and honestly declared in language which he who runs may read.

The action of the Convention removing the seat of Government to this place has taken the people of Milledgeville by surprise, and has caused bitter disappointment there. It may be safely counted on, that there will be a unanimous vote cast there against the Constitution and everything connected with it. Macon would have made a bid of a very liberal character to secure the seat of Government for herself, but she was too late. The fiat had gone forth before she said a word. The Atlanta people are in high good humor. Everybody who owns a lot in or near the city thinks that he has a comfortable fortune. The city authorities are full of self-satisfaction, and it is proposed to invite the Convention to a public banquet in celebration of the "happy event." There can be no doubt that the Convention has won several votes by the move, which would have been certainly cast against the Constitution under other circumstances.

Gen. GARTRELL, former member of Congress, will probably address a public meeting next week in favor of the Constitution. He shares Gov. BROWN's opinion as to the non-eligibility of the negroes to office, and bases his opinion on the same foundation. He is a lawyer of some repute, has been a popular stump speaker, and represented the Atlanta District both in the Federal and Confederate Congress. He has considerable influence in a part of Northern Georgia, and he is to use it to persuade the people of that country that the "nigger can't hold office no how."

The latest *on dit* on the question, "who is the candidate for Governor?" is that Judge DAWSON A. WALKER, now on the bench of the Supreme Court, is to be the fusion candidate, and that BULLOCK and FARROW will stand aside. As "gubernatorial candidates grow very rapidly in this climate just now, and wither as rapidly as they grow, I don't think it of any interest to speculate on this rumor. Mr. WALKER's claims are all of a purely negative character. "He never did nothing wrong that anybody knows of," being the highest praise I have heard of him.

STONE MOUNTAIN.

Radical Republican General Committee

The regular meeting of the Radical Republican General Committee was held at headquarters corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, last evening, Mr. FITHIAN, Chairman, presiding.

Mr. SIMON HAZLETON offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this the Union Republican General Committee of the City of New-York do earnestly request the Representatives in the United States Senate, from this State, to use their influence and power to prevent the confirmation of any others than well-known Radical Republicans, who have been or may be sent to the United States Senate for confirmation, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to each of the Senators from this State.

Mr. ALEXANDER MCLEOD objected to the adoption of such a resolution, in presence of the fact that Mr. JOSEPH HOXIE had been displaced to make way for a Conservative Collector, and the transaction had been helped by the signatures of seven members of that Committee whom he could name. The names were called for, but the Chair ruled that it was unnecessary to hear the names.

Mr. FITCH denounced the course which Senator MORGAN had pursued in the matter of appointments, and expressed his desire that the "good time coming" which had been foretold might come quickly.

Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER said they would not have to wait long for the "good time coming;" eight weeks, he thought, would reveal a far different state of things. He had heard, during the day, that ABE WAKEMAN was proposing to turn Radical Republican. This was a sign of the times, and when the present duty of Congress had been concluded that Committee and the world generally would see the new era inaugurated by the rolling out of place of the conservative hordes who deserted their principles when the temptation of public office was stronger over them than their own former professions of love for their country and party, beginning with ABE WAKEMAN and going right down.

Other members of the Committee spoke on the subject, all agreeing that there was something wrong in the way of making appointments at Washington, but all assured by Mr. SPENCER that no more nominations would be confirmed by the Senate until the present unworthy inmate of the White House was disposed of.

The resolution was at length adopted.

The Chairman announced the appointment of the following Standing Committees for the ensuing year.

Executive Committee—1st District, Ira H. Tuthill; 2d District, Theodore C. Williams; 3d District, John Fitch; 4th District, Geo. McGrann; 5th District, Chas. T. Polhamus, Chas. E. Gildersleeve; 6th District, Joseph F. Ellery; 7th District, John D. Lawson, Wm. P. Richardson; 8th District, James A. Lucas, John J. O'Brien; 9th District, J. Solis Rittenband, John Dargavel; 10th District, Wm. T. Ashman, Eli Taylor; 11th District, James L. Hastie, Cummings H. Tucker; 12th District, John Duke; 13th District, Wm. V. Alexander, Alex. McLeod; 14th District, John Cochrane; 15th District, Isaac J. Oliver, Austin A. Fuller; 16th District, James M. Thompson, Wm. E. Dureye; 17th District, David B. Mellish, James B. Cushing, Jr.; 18th District, Spencer Kirby; 19th District, Isaac O. Hunt; 20th District, Hooper C. Van Vorst; 21st District, Chas. H. Cooper.

Committee on Correspondence—John H. White, Sinclair Tousey, Edgar Ketcham, Alex. Wilder, Wm. H. Bull.

Committee on Resolutions—Charles A. Dana, John A. Foster, Wilson Berryman, Richard Kelly, Norman Stratton.

Committee on Printing—John B. Gridley, Robert C. Brown, Jotham Wilson, Jr., Robert Hoag, Edward M. Perley.

Committee on Naturalization—Dr. Frederick Scheutz, James Haggerty, David Walker, Simon Hazelton, George T. Langbein.

The meeting then adjourned.

Mozart Hall General Committee.

A meeting of the Mozart Hall General Committee was held at Mozart Hall last evening, the Vice-President, Mr. EDWARD BERRIAN, in the chair.

Capt. GLOVER offered a series of resolutions, pledging that Mozart Hall would do as much as any other body of Democrats to accomplish the success of the Democratic Party in the ensuing election for the selection of a President and Vici-President of the United States, and urging men of all opinions to unite to drive the "Goths and Vandals" from power at Washington. The resolutions further say: "We shall abstain from sending a delegation claiming seats in the State Convention, to meet at Albany on the 11th inst. We will do nothing to disturb the harmony of its proceedings, but everything to secure united and efficient action at this important juncture." They also recommend that a committee of five be appointed to repair to the Convention to lay these resolutions before that body, and to assure their fellow-Democrats of this State that, though abstaining at this time from asking representation and seats, Mozart Hall will nevertheless sustain its proceedings and support its principles with its wonted energy and determination to succeed. The resolutions also denounce the course of the Radicals in Congress in the impeachment matter, applaud the action of the Conservative members and sustain the President in his effort to resist encroachment upon the powers of his office.

The resolutions were adopted.

FERNANDO WOOD having been called upon to make a speech, reviewed the origin and progress of the impeachment of the President, characterized the Radicals in Congress as plunderers of the public funds, and as traitors to the country, and predicted that under their sway the nation would come to speedy destruction.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Museum Fire.

It is announced that men will be immediately set at work to clear away the ruins of the south building of the Museum property, where the greater part of the animals were kept, and many persons believe that a few of the beasts will be found only injured by smoke and suffering from hunger. If any of them are thus found it will considerably reduce the pecuniary loss of the Museum and Menagerie Company.

Capt. MILLS, of the Eighth Police Precinct, having passed through the ruins of the Museum from Mercer-street to Broadway, to ascertain, if possible, whether any of the animals were still alive, says that he saw a number of cages which had been only slightly bent or broken by the falling rubbish. Capt. MILLS is of the opinion, from what he observed, that when part of the ruins are removed to-day, some of the animals will be found in their cages unburned. This is not unlikely, but the presumption is that if any of them escaped the fire they were suffocated by the smoke.

The manager of the Museum has an office at No. 544 Broadway, opposite the ruins of the Museum, for closing up its affairs.

We are requested to state that the Committee of Arrangements of the Barnum Museum Association, consisting of the attaches of the late Museum, have designated Dramatic Hall, Nos. 46 and 48 East Houston-street, as the headquarters of the Association. All communications, donations, &c., in aid of their coming benefit on Wednesday afternoon and eve at the Academy of Music, will meet with prompt attention, if forwarded to the President, Mr. GEORGE W. HERBERT, at the above numbers.

Card of Explanation from "Ned Buntline."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Fearing, from the absence of any remark, that a little rhyme, read at the people's meeting in favor of the present Excise law, noticed in your paper, (4th inst.,) only by its title, "The Rum Seller's Rights," should be understood as favoring a class whom I look upon as accessories in nine-tenths of the crimes and the primary cause of full two-thirds of the pauperism of the City, I beg to state that it was satirical in title as well as in matter, for I believe their so-called rights to be nothing but a mass of wrongs upon the community, in every shape. Murderers and robbers, dealing out continual death, robbing men of reputation, health, honor and all that makes life precious; robbing children of bread, homes of every comfort, men of all the results of industry, the rum-sellers are a curse to the land. Such is my private opinion, publicly expressed.

E. Z. C. JUDSON,
"Ned Buntline."

RIOT ON WARD'S ISLAND.

Terrific Battle Between German and Irish Emigrants.

Thirty Men Wounded and Sixty Arrested by the Police.

A very serious riot occurred yesterday, on Ward's Island, among the indigent emigrants temporarily placed there by the Commissioners of Emigration, resulting in the maiming and wounding of thirty of the combatants, and necessitating the attendance of the Police, who succeeded by a vigorous use of their pistols and batons in quelling the riot. In order that the whole affair may be properly understood it will be necessary here to give some account of

THE ORIGIN OF THE RIOT.

It appears that during Wednesday afternoon a German emigrant was met on the stairs of the wash-house by an Irish emigrant, (the names of both men are as yet unknown,) when the latter demanded possession of a pail of water the Teuton was carrying. The German demurred, and a dispute arose, the contestants using vile epithets toward each other's nationality, the result being that the possessor of the pail kicked the Celt in the stomach, rendering him helpless for the time. The injured man called at the apothecary shop, and insisted that he had been stabbed. No wound or cut could be found, however, and the would-be patient was sent back to his quarters in a very discontented mood, as he believed that he was bleeding internally.

During Wednesday evening and night the news of the disturbance in the wash-house was circulated among the 1,600 emigrants lodged on the island, and the facts were distorted in a thousand ways, to suit the prejudices of their narator and his auditory. The Germans had been often insulted by the Irish emigrants, who, although they outnumbered their opponents two to one, were content to remain quiet, and did not notice the efforts made by the Irish to create a disturbance. They, however, were greatly excited by the quarrel already alluded to, because it came to be believed that several Germans had been beaten and stabbed, and they began to think of retribution. The Irish, on the other hand, were doubly enraged, as they supposed their representative had been fatally wounded, besides two or three of his friends who had endeavored to succor him. Thus these two diverse and wholly exaggerated accounts of the initial disturbance inflamed the two great opposing classes, and yesterday morning the feelings of the emigrants were wound up to concert pitch, and they rose from slumber fully resolved upon a further recourse to hostilities. It is but just to the authorities in charge of the island to say that they were wholly unaware that the emigrants had been worried on the subject of the quarrel in the wash-house. They supposed that like many similar collisions, so unavoidable among a large number of idle and ignorant men, the affair had been forgotten by all except those who had taken part in it. They were, therefore, quite unprepared for the riot when it happened. It was well known by the Acting Superintendent, Mr. JOHN H. HINCK, and his subordinates, that considerable ill-feeling existed between the two principal classes of emigrants, which manifested itself from time to time in sundry small quarrels and fights, such as that occurring on Wednesday, but no one of the employes of the Commissioners anticipated that any serious difficulty would ever occur. Had they expected trouble some preparation would have been made and the affair stifled at the outset.

OPENING THE BATTLE.

Soon after breakfast, or about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, the battle was opened in regular order by the collision of a few skirmishers on either side. The German hero of the quarrel in the wash-house on the previous day made his appearance near the scene of the disturbance, accompanied by a few of his friends. There they encountered the Irishman who had been so "intirely kilt" by his German antagonist, and before he could beat a retreat the enemy was upon him. The quarrel was renewed on the spot with greater intensity of feeling. Before any knowledge of the affray reached Mr. HINCK in his office two or three men were severely stabbed, but the men dispersed at the approach of the Acting Superintendent. He found two of the wounded men near the cook-house, and sent them to the hospital for treatment. While he was so acting the emigrants began a series of demonstrations, those of each nationality rallying at separate places. The Germans assembled in full strength near the barracks, and after hastily arming themselves with clubs and stones, with a few knives and pistols, about four hundred of them formed in line and made a threatening demonstration against the Irish emigrants, who had assembled in the basement of the wash-house to the number of two hundred. As the Germans made a determined onslaught, the Irish retreated, and were finally driven from their stronghold, the Germans remaining in excited and victorious possession of the premises.

Stung to the quick by their defeat the Irish became furious and made a sudden descent upon the tool-house, breaking open the door and obtaining possession of the pitchforks, shovels, pickaxes, axe-handles, ice-picks and other implements. Some went so far as to smash up a mowing machine, seizing the formidable teeth for impromptu knives. This mob thus armed and defiant, was rendered more cohesive and excited by the appearance of a green vail waved on a staff by one of the ringleaders, who sounded the Fenian cry and shouted, "Rally round the flag, boys." The clock had struck 9 by that time, and soon after

A GRAND CHARGE

was made by the Irish from their rendezvous at the tool-house, the mob numbering fully 300. They made a desperate attempt to dislodge the Germans, not succeeding at first, as the Teutons stood their ground with great obstinacy, and the Irish failed to do any mischief beyond the seizure of a few stragglers and pounding them almost to death. The fight waxed furious for several minutes, when Mr. HINCK appeared on the ground and endeavored to persuade the rioters to desist and disperse. His efforts were derided, however, and several of the employes were assaulted by the rioters. CHARLES FAGAN, the son of the late Superintendent (recently deceased,) rescued one or two of the employes, covering their retreat with a revolver, the charges of which he had withdrawn, and the others attacked exhibited considerable courage and discretion in escaping any serious injury at the hands of the excited mob.

Mr. HINCK became convinced that he could not repress the outbreak without some assistance from the mainland, so he despatched a messenger to Capt. BENNETT, of the Twelfth Precinct, requesting the attendance of a sufficient force to quell the riot, then at its full height. The Sergeant in charge at the Station-house sent off all the force at his immediate disposal, consisting of eight men in uniform and the two car detectives in citizens dress. These were soon followed by Capt. BENNETT and Sergt. BARRETT. When the police arrived it was about 10:30 o'clock. Considerable difficulty was experienced in reaching Ward's Island owing to the ice in the river and the absence of any regular communication. They were met at the landing by Mr. HINCK, who requested them to remain there for the present, as they being in uniform and so few in number would probably receive a warm reception at the hands of the rioters. Taking with him the two dectives, Mr. HINCK endeavored to enter the basement, into which the Irish had forced their way, and where they were fighting desperately with their German contestants.

ARRIVAL OF THE POLICE.

From all accounts the battle at this moment was a terrible one, and it is singular that no more persons were wounded, as the combatants were struggling hand to hand, cooped up in the basement, and uttering fiendish yells and imprecations. Finding the entrance barricaded, and the battle inside in full progress, the Superintendent ran back to the landing and summoned the uniformed officers, who, with the detectives, made a dash for the wash-house, despite the fact they were outnumbered a hundredfold. The Police reached the barricade in safety, having scattered the rioters outside of the building with their batons, but they were denied admission by the rioters inside, and greeted with a yell of derision and a shower of stones. Finding it impossible to force an entrance, the officers drew their revolvers and fired one volley over the barricade and right in the teeth of the mob, nearly every bullet proving effective. At the sound of this pistol volley, and the falling of several of their number, the rioters became demoralized and fled in every direction, gallantly pursued by the ten Policemen who were then joined by Capt. BENNETT and Sergt. BARRETT. A running fight ensued, the Police using their service clubs with such good effect, that when the section of patrolmen, belonging to the Twenty-third Precinct, had reached the Island the riot was at an end.

ARRESTS.

As soon as it was ascertained at the Twelfth Precinct Station-house that a riot was really in progress on Ward's Island, a telegram was dispatched to Police Headquarters in Mulbery-street, requesting reinforcements, as also to the Captains commanding the Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-third Precincts, who at once dispatched a section of men to the Island under the command of a sergeant. Superintendent KENNEDY sent out a telegraphic order to the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-ninth Precincts of Police, ordering out a section of men from each, and in a few minutes after its receipt the men were on their way to the scene of action. By these means there were fully 130 policemen on the ground by 1 o'clock, who, under the direction of Capt. BENNETT, of the Twelfth, and Capt. HUTCHINGS, of the Twenty-third Precinct, were soon sent in patrols all over the island. They arrested every man who was pointed out by the employes as in any way conspicuous or noticeable during the disturbance. By these means 59 men were arrested and confined in cells in the Lunatic Asylum. Special Detective MCARTHUR, of the Twenty-third Precinct, arrested a man named BRANNAN, better known on the Island as "the Barrack's lawyer," on a charge of being one of the ringleaders. The three other ringleaders were not arrested, as none of the employes seemed able to identify them.

Nearly all those arrested were found to be in possession of a weapon of some description; two or three had revolvers, and several had knives secreted about their persons; one man had a large pair of tinsmith's shears which he had been brandishing in a threatening manner. Detective MCARTHUR, carried off the shears as a trophy of his visit. The little band of ten officers from the Twelfth Precinct who formed the vanguard of the police force summoned proved themselves men of mettle in their charge upon the six or seven hundred infuriated men. Their names are as follows: Detectives Mould and Golden, Officers Thos. Culhane, Michael Smith, Robt. Gilmore, Henry Sigmer, Henry Simons, John Johnson, James Foster and John Willis. These officers escaped any serious injury, although one or two sustained slight contusions from flying stones. By the time the police were all on the ground Inspector WALLING, accompanied by Capt. JAMESON, arrived on the Island, but found his presence unnecessary, as the principal part of the work had been accomplished.

THE WOUNDED.

While the main body of the Police were scouring the different buildings for armed rioters, a small body were engaged in picking up the wounded. All of these men were removed to the Hospital and placed under the care of Drs. GEO. FORD, JOHN DWYER and WM. RYMER. Nine of them are dangerously wounded. The following is a list of the more severe cases:

ANTHON MORRMAN, German, serious scalp wound.
LANDRY KEIRMEYER, German, scalp wound.
CARL H. SCHABERT, German, compound fracture of the ulna.
CHAS. DUHLER, German, scalp wound.
HENRICH BEMKE, German, scalp wound.
AUGUST SCHELLE, German, scalp wound and contused wound on body.
FREDERICK LANT, German, several fingers fractured.
ULRICH BROBERT, German, scalp wound.
PATRICK CONLAN, Irish, gunshot wound in the leg; severe.
ABRAHAM JENNINGS, Irish, gunshot wound of the scalp.
HERMAN SPEKEL, German, scalp contused wound.
PATRICK DOYLE, Irish, gunshot wound of the leg.
MATHEW BRINK, German, scalp wound.
FRANZ FRANK, German, severe scalp wound.

These fourteen men were promptly attended by the surgeons stationed on the Island, and after having their wounds dressed were assigned beds in the hospital. The more serious cases disposed of, the surgeons turned their attention to the minor cases of those, numbering some sixteen or eighteen, who were suffering from contusions or slight cuts on the head or face, inflicted by the flying missiles so freely used by the rioters. All of these men were either locked up or sent to their quarters.

THE CLOSING SCENES.

When all the arrests had been made, and the Police had driven the emigrants to their several barracks, Inspector WALLING detailed a force of thirty-two patrolmen from different Precincts, and placing them under the command of Sergt. BARRATT, of the Twelfth Precinct, and Roundsman DE LAMATER, of the Twenty-ninth, directed them to remain on the Island until further orders. He also authorized the Sergeant in command to use the sternest measures in case the emigrants made any fresh demonstrations. Mr. HINCK furnished the Resident Party with quarters for the night, and the Sergeant organized the necessary patrols. No further disturbance had been reported up to a late hour last night.

About 5 o'clock Mr. LOUTRELL, Chairman of the Board of Emigration Commissioners, arrived on the island and began an investigation. He was joined soon after by two other members of the Board. The result of their inquiries regarding the conduct of the officials on the island, both before and after the riot, will probably be made known to-day.

THE ARION BALL.

Two Thousand Maskers at the Academy of Music—Grand Scenic Display and Procession of Prince Carnival—The Follies of a Night.

The season of carnivals draws toward its close, and, as the sun does sometimes to astonish us poor mortals with his cloud-wrought pageantry of form and color, it puts on new glories as it sets. The Leiderkranz, outshining all its former efforts, has left us bewildering memories of its circumstance and pomp; but these, with all their novelty, must pass into the distance, giving place to the dazzling picture wrought before us last evening by the more cunning genius of the Arions. Profiting by the experience of the past—their own and that of the rival disciples of Prince Carnival—avoiding much that lessened the enjoyment of the guests of former seasons, and enlisting new accessories to add brilliancy to the present one, the Arion Society, by the pageant of last evening, have earned the reputation they wrought for, as most successful caterers to the growing appetite for the innocent follies of the masquerade.

THE SCENE.

Not the least charm of the ball last night were the surprises that everywhere met the visitor and where least expected. The story had circulated somehow that the preparations this season were not extensive; that the procession would be, if there should be one at all, by no means imposing in character, the ball possessing only the least attractive characteristics of past years—the crowd, the cram and the display of dresses. But, on the contrary, heavy drafts had been making quietly for weeks upon the purses and the wit of the Society, resulting in a spectacle last evening to be long preserved among the most agreeable memories of those who had the good fortune to be present. Let us describe the scene as it unfolded itself:

On entering the vestibule of the Academy, shaking off the frosty night air, one felt as if he had left behind him also the material world, over the crowded thoroughfares of which he had just been jostled, and entered into a pleasanter, if not a better sphere, and by the shortest way. The balmy air that met him was rich with the rarest odors of the tropics. On either side of each entrance to the parquette, surfeiting the surrounding atmosphere with fragrance, were great vases of exotics, against which the maskers moved as they entered. The rare lily of the Nile—"the white arm of Egypt"—with its dark green leaves, blossoms like vases of alabaster and drooping golden petals; camellias, white and pink and crimson: glorious hyacinths, deucias, azalias and geraniums, and these foiled by the less pretending beauties of the branches and blossoms of the orange tree, the variegated ivy, and branching ferns and bushy heaths.

Through these bower-like entrances maskers numbering, probably, a thousand had entered before 9 o'clock, the hour named for the opening scene of the programme. As there was no admission to the floor until after the procession, the seats and boxes were soon filled and the lobbies tenanted by moving masqueraders quizzing the new arrivals. Of these all that has been said before by way of description might be repeated. Clad in the costumes of all recorded ages and of all nations, they represented many of the oddities and much of the good taste in form and color common to covered human nature everywhere—the painter finds his subjects among the denizens of courts and among the peasants at their labor. Until 9 o'clock the stage was hidden from curious eyes by a curtain, behind which the occasional sound of hammer and the hum of many voices whetted the imagination of those before it to the keenest edge. A single object only lay outside; whether it was left there because there was not room enough within for it without infringing on the rights of Tammany in the rear, or whether it so reposed as a theme for speculative thought, was not stated. It might have been for either. It was a lager-beer barrel, such as the Brobdingnagians, had they been Dutchmen, would have coopered, filled and emptied. Half way to the ceiling it reached as it lay with the tap end suggestively toward the spectators, its longer diameter lost amid the mysteries behind the curtain.

At 9 o'clock, amid an exulting crash by the conspiring bands hid away in the shadows of the gallery above, the curtain rose, and the fairy land was revealed beyond. Prince Carnival, surrounded by his followers, gaily dressed as became the courtiers of such a princedom, stood upon the lowermost steps of a throne, canopied by rich folds of cloth of gold and crimson. On either side vases of rare shape were filled with flowers of gaudy coloring. The inviting seat behind him was shaped like the scallop shell, its corrugations having the beauty of the ocean-borrowed tints. The throne itself stood upon the summit of a grotto, from which sprang up to meet it great clusters of ferns and lilies. To the right and left rose lofty palms and cacti and bananas, curtaining the picture round about. In the distance was the representation of the sunrise, and this, owing to the ingenious mechanism at work, gave dazzling brilliancy and life to the scene, as it flung its rays around the crowd of figures which for the moment looked like things of light themselves just born of it.

Rapturous applause came from al parts of the house in acknowledgment of the beauty of the tableaux, and all who saw it felt already that the Arions had excelled themselves and all competitors.

THE PROCESSION.

Although it was set down that the procession should commence at 9 o'clock, in deference to late comers who were still arriving in great numbers, the opening of the programme was delayed until 10. At this hour a dozen coopers or more attacked the great barrel above described, further dignified by the title of the "Great Tun of Heidelberg," with as many sledges, the band the while playing the "Anvil Chorus," from "Trovatore." Short work they made of it; the great head fell and the procession passed out. First came the standard-bearer with the carnival flag, followed by the master of the ceremonies, a gentleman with an immense cocked hat and a wig affectionately supported by four barbers and drawn by four tin horses. How this gentleman got along was a mystery, unless the hairs in that wig were very lively indeed. On either side of this dignitary rode two aids-de-camps, apparently mounted on snail-back. Next came the brass band, fittingly habited for very warm weather indeed, nothing being particularly observable in the way of clothing but their shirts and night caps. These blew monstrous blasts, as they should do heralding the approach of the Floor Committee, in the very handsome costume of the Wallenstein mounted body guard, and the Lobby Committee in the gay dress of falconers. A most laughable object next appeared—a drum-major's hat. This thing, always a monstrosity, and wanting only life of its own in it to frighten the population out of a city, was last night possessed of this. The thing was about six feet high, and as it moved ahead of the Klapper Guard, a hundred strong or thereabout, the plume, in convulsive motions up and down, gave time to the clappers. The original and refreshing "bones" were the only instruments in the hands of the clappers, and with those they did themselves infinite credit. It must have been a matter of much regret to all fathers and mothers present, who had not their little boys with them, that lessons so valuable could not be of profit to their infant progeny at home.

Now a motley crowd passed out. "Good Times" showed himself in the semblance of a huge silver dollar, at the sight of which everybody sighed and the band played, "I remember, I remember." "Hard Times" followed fast upon his heels in the guise of a much delapidated greenback, which everybody looked at as an acquaintance they would cut if they only dared. A dozen animated locusts now joined the crowd to preserve the peace. The presence of these wooden minions of the law had a soothing effect generally.

A deputation from the animal kingdom representing the ghosts of the deceased celebrities lately fried at Barnum's. The bear that was resuscitated day before yesterday made a lively impression. Almost as much so a graceful creature who did wonderful things with his trunk, and refreshed himself occasionally by caressing a fat woman alongside. When the floor was well flooded with the contents of the consumed menagerie, a company of light artillery appeared to protect a flock of geese, which joined the procession. Some wicked boy said that this was a hit at Congress, and that the light guard were the heroes of Massachusetts who rushed to save the geese that laid the golden egg—for Massachusetts. Hard behind these came "Johnson's Defenders," a crowd of floury-looking gentlemen, who carried a sign which bore the name of their commander, John Hecker, and who were all entered as "light weights."

A pistol shot now made gentle bosoms flutter and rosy lips part suddenly and say, ah! The curtain rose and Prince Carnival appeared seated upon his throne and surrounded by his courtiers and nymphs. In the presence of this assembled court, grotesque dances were performed by the maskers, athletes distinguished themselves in feats gymnastic, children danced the scarf dance, harlequins leaped wildly through the crowd, clowns fell suddenly into fantastic shapes, to rise suddenly in forms still droller. A giant appeared upon the scene, "some ten feet high he stood, and his name it was Goliah." Wielding an enormous club, he did heavy execution with it; the locusts were nowhere; Prince Carnival's body-guard had been annihilated, and the blood-royal itself in danger, when lo! a David appeared, who suddenly let him down with a hole in his head. He fell fearfully, did Goliah, like Erie stock, for instance, with warning to nobody except those in the "ring." David finished him, cut his head off and held it up to the admiring gaze of the little innocents in the boxes who came with their mammas and believed every word of it. Goliah having been coaxed off tenderly by the boots, Prince Carnival received the congratulations of delighted Israel, descended his throne, and amid a flourish of trumpets announced the opening of the ball.

THE DANCE.

The procession over, and everybody much pleased with it and all concerned in it, the floor was soon covered with dancers, who soon began their joyous rounds. There was much less crowd than there was at the Leiderkranz, and better order prevailed everywhere. All seemed to enjoy themselves to the utmost.

The programme for the dancers had nothing new; nobody ventured on the *cancan*. Indeed, there was a most agreeable absence of much that was highly offensive to good taste and morality and which was present, and ran riot at carnivals earlier in the season. The music, which we need scarcely say was admirable, was directed by CARL BERGMAN, and Messrs. RIETZEL and DIETZ his leaders. Each dance was attended with a promenade, during which some fine selections were given from popular operas. The decorations, of which we have above spoken in terms of well-merited commendation, were the work of C. A. MILNER and NICOLO MEISTER; the floral embellishments, a source of infinite pleasure, by HANFT BROTHERS, Capt. BRACKETT, as usual, was omnipresent out of doors, and Capt. CAMERON had a pleasant task within, for never were policeman's labors lighter when so many people moved together for many hours.

At midnight the masks were removed, and the usual pleasant recognitions followed, and the affair became, if possible, still more enjoyable. The boxes were well filled throughout the night, and it was pleasant to note that the kind faces of good old grandmothers and grayhaired grandfathers were many, and that in all things, except the dancing only they were young again. Until what hour these light-heeled happy people flung their toes about we know not, long after the "TIMES" began to tell its tale of yesterday the tread of many feet still echoed on the ball-room floor.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, March 5—11:15 A. M.

Consols are quiet at 93@93¼ for money and account.

American Securities open at the following rates:

Erie Railway Shares....47⅞
Illinois Central Railway Shares....89¾
United States Five-twenty....71⅝

FRANKFORT, Thursday, March 5.

United States Five-Twenties are quiet at 75⅝@75⅞.

PARIS, Thursday, March 5.

The Bourse opens dull. Rentes are off a few centimes.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, March 5, 11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens active and buoyant at 9¾d.@9⅞d. for Middling Uplands, and 9⅞d.@10d. for Midding Orleans. The transactions are very heavy. There is a very brisk speculative demand, which has had the effect to drive the price of Cotton to arrive fully a sixteenth above Cotton on the spot. Sales have just been made of Cotton afloat at 9¾d. The total sales of the day will probably reach 20,000 bales. The trade report is favorable.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull, and Corn and Wheat have declined. Corn, 41s. ₩ quarter for Mixed Western, Wheat, 16s. ₩ cental for California White, and 14s. 2d. for No. 2 Red Western. Flour, 37s. 6d. ₩ bbl. for Western Canal. Barley, 5s. 6d. ₩ bushel. Oats, 3s. 11d. ₩ bushel. Peas, 46s. ₩ 504 lbs. for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—The market opens quiet and steady. The usual authorities quote as follows: Beef 112s. 6d. ₩ bbl. for extra Prime Mess. Pork, 78s. ₩ bbl. for new. Lard, 60s. ₩ cwt. Cheese, 52s. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 45s. ₩ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Naval Stores quiet; Common Resin 7s. 9d. ₩ cwt. for common, and 11s. for medium. Spirits Turpentine, 34s. 6d. ₩ cwt. Tallow, 43s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for American and St. Petersburg. Sugar, 25s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for No.12 D.S. Petroleum steady at 1s. 3d. per gallon for standard White. There is no Spirits Petroleum in first hand, and no sales to arrive have been noted. Oils heavy at £38 ₩ ton for Whale; £110 for Sperm, and £36 10s. for Linseed. Linseed Cakes are slow at £10 10s. ₩ ton for thin American oblong for feeding.

ANTWERP, Thursday, March 5.

Petroleum is quiet and steady at 42½ francs ₩ bbl. for Pennsylvania and Canada refined.

LONDON, Thursday, March 5—1:30 P. M.

Consols are steady. American Securities are quoted at this hour as follows:

United States Five-twenty Bonds....71⅝@¾
Illinois Centrals....89¾
Eries....47⅞

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, March 5—1:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market is still active and firm, and prices, though irregular and fluctuating, may be regarded as having advanced fully ⅛d. on American descriptions. Sales have just been made at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands....9⅞d.@9⅞d.
Middling Orleans....10d.@10⅛d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and firm, and prices are unchanged.

PROVISIONS—The market is generally firmer, with rather more animation. Beef has advanced to 112s. ₩ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork has advanced to 78s. ₩ bbl. for new. Lard is dull and less active; prices have declined to 59s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for American. Cheese—Rather more doing, and prices have advanced to 53s. ₩ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

PRODUCE—The market for articles of American Produce is generally quiet and steady. Tallow, however, has declined 3d. since last report, and is now quoted at 43s. 3d. ₩ cwt. for American and St. Petersburg.

ANTWERP, Thursday, March 5—1:30 P. M.

The market for Petroleum is firm at 42½f. ₩ bbl.

LONDON, Thursday, March 5—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 93@93¼ for Money and account.

American securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds....71⅝
Illinois Central Railway Shares....89¾
Erie Railway Shares....47⅞

FRANKFORT, Thursday, March 5—5 P. M.

United States Bonds closed firm at 75⅞ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, March 5—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed quieter at the following authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands....9⅞d.
Middling Orleans....10d.

The sales of the day foot up 20,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS and PROVISIONS—Markets are unchanged in tone and quotations.

PRODUCE—Resin. Common has declined 3d. since the last report, and is now quoted at 7s. 6d.; Medium is steady at 11s. Other quotations are unchanged.

ANTWERP, Thursday, March 5—5 P. M.

PETROLEUM—The market closed active, and prices have advanced 1 franc; Standard White, 43 francs, 50 centimes.

LONDON, Thursday, March 5.

The official returns of the Bank of England show that the specie in its vaults has decreased £212,000 sterling since the last report, made Feb. 27.

PARIS, Thursday, March 5—Evening.

The Bourse to-day was buoyant, and Rentes closed at an advance.

HAVANA, Thursday, March 5.

Exchange on London, 17¼@18 ₩ cent. premium; on United States, gold, 3¾ ₩ cent. discount.

Sugar, 7½@7¾ reals ₩ arrobe for No. 12 D. S.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Thursday, March 5.

FLOUR firm, and in good demand; Fair to Choice Spring Extras, $9@$10 50. WHEAT in improved demand $2 03@$2 04 for No. 1, and $1 96¼ sellers, and $1 96¼ buyers. CORN—New, 80¼c.; No 1, 83¾c.@84c. OATS quiet at 56¼c. RYE steady and firm at $1 57@$1 60. BARLEY steady and firm, ranging $1 80@$2 25. City Mess PORK, $23 50; Country, $22 25; Prime Mess, $20. LARD quiet at 15¼c. for prime. SHOULDERS, 10c., loose, buyer all the month. BELLIES, 11¾c.@12c., loose, cash. DRESSED HOGS in good demand, and advanced 25c.@30c., closing firm at $10 75@$11 for good lots. LIVE HOGS more active, and firm; light, $7 75@$8 25; good to choice, $8 50@$9. BEEF CATTLE quiet and firm; light, $5 40@$7; fair shipping, $7 12½@$7 50. RECEIPTS to-day—5,500 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 35,000 bushels Oats, 400 Dressed Hogs, 5,000 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 1,700 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Oats, 660 Dressed Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 5.

TOBACCO active and stiff, but unchanged. COTTON—Little offered and no sales. FLOUR firm and in good demand for low grades; Superfine, $6 75@$7 25; Extra, $8 50@$9 25; Double Extra, $9 50@$11. WHEAT firm; Winter, $2 60@$2 70; Spring, $2 88@$3 10 for prime. CORN more active and higher at 84c.@87c. for Shelled, and 74c.@75c. for ear. OATS dull and drooping at 67c.@70c. RYE and BARLEY unchanged. PORK quiet; Mess, $24 50. BACON in improved demand; Shoulders, 11¼c.; Clear Rib, 13¾c.; Clear Sides, 14¼c.@14¾c. LARD held at 15¼c.@15½c.; 15c. was bid. WHISKY firm at 20c. RECEIPTS to-day—1,200 bbls. Flour, 1,700 bushels Corn, 1,800 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, March 5.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT advancing and in better demand; No. 2 and No. 1 Winter Red, $2 45@$2 50. CORN firmer; ear, 84c.@85c.; shelled, 86c. OATS buoyant at 68c.@69c. RYE dull and unchanged. BARLEY firmer; Fall, $2 30@$2 35. TOBACCO in good demand; sales 100 hogsheads at full prices. COTTON advancing and in good demand; sales of Middling at 23c.; held at 23¼c. later. WHISKY unchanged. MESS PORK held at $24 50; $24 25 was offered; sales of country at $24. BULK MEATS dull and nominal. BACON nominal and unchanged. LARD dull; sales of country at 15c.; City held at 15¼c. nominal, holders not pressing the stock. Gold, 140⅞; business is more active.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 5.

COTTON firm, with an upward tendency; Middlings, 24c.@24¼c.; sales, 5,000 bales; receipts, 2,456 bales; exports, 3,781 bales. STERLING EXCHANGE, 151¼@153; New-York Sight Exchange ⅛ ₩ cent. discount. Gold 140⅞. SUGAR easier; Common, 12¼c.@13c.; Fair, 13¼c.@14c.; Prime to Choice, 14¼c.@15¼c. MOLASSES—Prime, 80c.@85c. FLOUR—Low grades are in demand; Superfine, $10 25; high grades are dull. CORN—The stock is light and prices are firm at 95c. OATS firmer at 78c.@80c. PORK scarce at $27. BACON firm, and retailing for Shoulders at 13¼c., Rib Sides 15¼c., Clear 17¼c. LARD firm; Tierces, 16¼c.@17c.; Keg 17c.@17¼c.

OSWEGO, Thursday, March 5.

FLOUR steady with a moderate demand; sales, 500 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $13 for Red Winter; $13 50 for White, and $14 50@$15 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet at $2 45 for No. 1 Chicago Spring; $2 35 for No. 2 do. CORN dull; sales of 600 bushels Mixed Western at $1 25. Other grains are nominal. CORN MEAL, $2 75 ₩ cwt. MILLFEED steady. SHORTS, $35. SHIPSTUFFS, $40; Middling, $46, ₩ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 5.

COTTON very strong; Middling 25c. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull, but steady; Good to Prime Pennsylvania $2 46@$2 55; Southern $2 70@$2 85. CORN firmer; White and Yellow $1 12@$1 15; Mixed Western $1 14. OATS scarce and strong at 79c.@82c. RYE firm at $1 70@$1 78. CLOVERSEED dull and unchanged. BACON steady and in fair jobbing demand. Shoulders 12¾c., Rib Sides 14¾c., Clear Ribs 14¾c.@15c., Bulk shoulders 10¾c.@11c. LARD 16¾c.

BUFFALO, Thursday, March 5.

FLOUR quiet and steady; sales 300 bbls. city ground Spring at $10 25; 25 bbls. Canada White at $14, and 100 bbls. Western, taken at $11@11 25. WHEAT in very light inquiry and prices are unchanged. CORN dull; sales, 4 cars New at $1 04; 1 car at $1 15; 1 car White at $1 07½, all on the track. OATS quiet at 74c. in store. RYE unchanged. BARLEY very firm and nominally unchanged. Other articles unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 5.

COTTON unsettled; Middling Uplands, 25c.; Midding Orleans, 26c. COFFEE, SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $7 50@$8 50; Extra, $8 50@$9 50; Northwestern Extra Family, $10@$11; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. $10 50@$12 25; Fancy, $13@$15. WHEAT very quiet; Red, $2 40@$2 55. RYE, $1 75. CORN dull; New Yellow, $1.17@$1.18. OATS firm at 83c.@84c. PROVISIONS not so firm. MESS PORK, $25 50. LARD, 16¼c.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 5.

The CATTLE market has been extremely dull, the receipts being light, only 1,400 head, and the demand quite limited. The sales were about 400 head, at 8c.@8¾c. for ordinary light State and coarse, heavy Indiana, and 8¾c.@9¼c. for fair, light Illinois and Kentucky. Many of the droves will go through to New-York in first hands. SHEEP are scarce and in moderate request at an advance of ¼c.@1c. ₩ lb.; two droves of State, averaging 85 lbs., brought 6¾c. No sales of Live stock. DRESSED HOGS in light request at 12c.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, March 5.

FLOUR quiet at $9 50 for the best Spring. WHEAT $1 97½ for No. 1, and $1 91 for No. 2. OATS 57c. PROVISIONS firmer. Mess Pork, $23 50. RECEIPTS—1,700 bbls. Flour; 7,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,800 bbls. Flour.

TOLEDO, Thursday, March 5.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet; sales of No. 2 Spring at $2. CORN firm and advanced 1c.; sales of No. 1 at 90c.; Yellow at 92½c. OATS advanced 1c.; sales of No. 1 at 64c. MESS PORK—Sales for April at $23 50. RECEIPTS—1,000bbls. Flour, 1,100 bushels Corn.

MOBILE, Ala., Thursday, March 5.

COTTON—Factors are offering sparingly; sales 2,000 bales; Middlings, 24¼c.; receipts 1,121 bales; exports 5,035 bales; stock in first hands, unsold, 21,000 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 5.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 98; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 27; Reading Railroad, 46⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55¾. Gold, 141⅞.

[Advertisement.]

Do you understand the merits of the Burglar Alarm Telegraph? If not, you are depriving yourself and family of the greatest home comfort and most important fixture that can be applied to your house.

E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

FURNITURE.

New styles first-class furniture at KELTY's, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Ready, KNOX's Spring style of gent's hats. No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Hibernia	March 7	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Antwerp	March 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	March 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Atalanta	March 7	New-York	London.
Napoleon III	March 7	New-York	Havre.

FOR VERA CRUZ.

Alabama	March 7	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

FRIDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Portland, by the *Belgian*, close at the General Post-office at 1:30 P. M.

SATURDAY.

Mails for France, *via* Havre and Brest, by the *Napoleon III.*, close at the General Post-office at — A. M.

Mails for Ireland *via* Queenstown, by the *City of Antwerp*, closes at 12 M. Supplementary mails for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River, to 1:45 P. M.

Mails for Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *Alabama*, close at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails...5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and	4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 5—*In steamship Russia, from Liverpool*—G. A. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Harkness, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Mills, Miss Bross, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. McCormick, Mrs. Gilbert, D. C. Winters, G. Bekrend, W. Rendhaw and son, J. Ryder, T. C. Durant, J. W. Hall, Miss D. Kearney, A. D. Lillie, Mr. Jerons, Max Engells, J. Russell, T. Magown, J. Pyle, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Kallman, Mr. Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. Cooke and child, Lieut.-Gov. Bross, P. C. Williams, J. Davidson, S. Tweed, H. B. Williams, Mr. Stewart, Dr. and Mrs. F. A. Hart, E. M. Wright, A. Schlesinger, H. S. Jaffray, G. S. Robertson, B. Hidden, P. F. Bonney, J. H. Burck, Mr. and Mrs. Sternfield, Baron Concetcso, lady and 2 daughters, Miss Dawson, Miss Dawson, Jr., R. Dawson, Prof. Botta, L. W. Boynton, R. S. Butterfield, Mr. and Mrs. McClave and nephew, Mr. Mutchman, P. Maximos, B. S. Hughes, Mr. Winlock, Mrs. Shirley, Rev. and Mrs. Thorn and daughter, J. C. De Wolf, J. F. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Beatty, Capt. Pratt, Mr. Currie, Rev. D. R. W. Patterson, F. Allen, Capt. M. B. Cox, J. W. Howe, H. Norvell, Mr. Glekhill, J. T. Hiltman, H. Williams, A. Buchanan, W. H. Underwood—Total 87.

MARCH 5—*In steamship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool*—Miss Beamish, Lieut. J. Glancy, E. G. Brock, Gilbert Wilson, James Ferguson and lady, S. E. Courtney, M. Walker, Alex. Murray, J. Jansant, Wm. Barrow, John Pearson, L. S. Steele, Thomas McGarth, Mr. Mickie and son, Alex. Dunlop, Mr. Grant and daughter, George Waldie, Mr. Barker, D. J. Page and lady, Mr. Thomas, Allen Thomas, A. Spence, Francis Quinn and lady, W. H. Margette, Mr. King, Miss Jackson, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Elsner, J. Lamson, C. W. Stickney, Miss Jackson.

In steamship Georgia, from Vera Cruz—Capt. S. R. Stocking, Capt. Proudfood, Gen. H. Sturm and son, Capt. Breaker, Capt. Woodside, Mr. Drover, H. Le Roy, Charles Deitour, wife and child, G. Miller, Mr. Pons, Augustus Schuteer.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 27 | Sun sets.... 5 57 | Moon sets.... 4 52

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 5 30 | Gov. Island. 6 19 | Hell Gate.... 7 41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, March 5.

Cleared.

Steamships Columbia, Van Sice, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Saratoga, Alexander, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; St. Jago de Cuba, Smith, Aspinwall, North American Steamship Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston.

Ship Golden Hind, Davis, San Francisco.

Barks Mary Mankin, Clifford, Gibraltar for orders; H. E. Stover, Pierce, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Die Krute, (Prus.,) Klock, Flushing for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Melrose, Griggs, Hamilton, Bermuda, J. N. Harvey; Americus, Hand, Marseilles, J. Henry.

Schooners Loyal Scranton, Lowden, Mobile, N. L. McCready & Co.; A. E. Valentine, Boyle, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; Delta, (Br.,) Coles, St. John's, N. F., Bowring & Archibald.

Arrived.

Steamship Charles W. Lord, Ward, New-Orleans via Charleston March 1, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Feb. 1, experienced a heavy gale from the north, in which lost rudder and had machinery disabled; bore up under sail for Charleston, where she repaired damages and proceeded.

Steamship Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool Feb. 22, and Queenstown 23d, with mdse. and 87 passengers to E. Cunard. Feb. 24, passed one of the Anchor Line of steamers bound W.

Steamship Virginia, Roberts, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Ariadne, Eldridge, Galveston Feb. 22, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Hatteras, Couch, Richmond and City Point, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamer Relief, (wrecker,) Williams, with mdse. from the wreck of bark Persia, ashore at Fire Island, and having in tow brig Birdie, (Br.,) hence for St. John's, found ashore and abandoned at Jones' Inlet.

Steamer Electra, Nye, Providence.
Steamer Metis, Gale, Bristol.
Steamer Thetis, Waldon, Providence.
Steamer Shetucket, Clark, Norwich.
Steamer United States, Davis, Fall River.

Ship N. B. Palmer, Steel, Amoy Oct. 24, with teas to A. A. Low & Bros. Passed Angier Nov. 23, St. Helena Jan. 13. From Feb. 16 has had continual northerly gales and snow-storms. Feb. 29, was 10 miles east of Sandy Hook Lightship, and was obliged to stand off shore on account of the snow-storm; made Cape Hatteras Feb. 24, and since that time has been blown off the coast four different times; had seven of the crew badly frostbitten.

Bark Clara, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) McConnell, Matanzas, with sugar to master. Has had heavy N. E. and N. W. gales most of the passage, and has been 15 ds. north of Hatteras.

Schr. Rebecca, (wrecker,) Pierce, in tow of wrecking steamer Lackawanna, from a cruise as far south as Little Egg Harbor, in search of vessel's in distress on ashore. Saw nothing ashore between Sandy Hook and Little Egg Harbor; saw 3-masted schr. Argot at anchor near Little Egg Harbor, bound north.

Schr. T. Sinnickson, (of Philadelphia,) Dickerson, Cardenas Feb. 3, Hampton Roads Feb. 22, and Delaware Breakwater March 4, with sugar to John Mason. From Feb. 12 to 21st, had N. W. and N. E. gales; put into Hampton Roads on account of head winds.

Schr. Cornelius, ——, Virginia, with wood.

HIGHLANDS, Sundown—One bark in offing bound in. Wind light N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Hansa, for Bremen; Santiago de Cuba, for Aspinwall; Columbia, for Havana; Gen. Barnes, for Savannah; James Adger and Ashland, for Charleston; Saratoga, for Norfolk; Nereus, for Boston. Brig Alice Starrett, for Cardenas.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 5—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York; bark Fury, from Messina; brig Express, from Malaga via Bermuda.

Also arr. schr. J. S. Brayden, from New-Orleans.

The schr. C. C. Clark, Capt. Foster, from Baltimore for Portsmouth, was at anchor off Chatham to-day, with loss of boat, sails, &c.

CHARLESTON, March 5—Arr. steamship Prometheus, from Baltimore; ship Hope, from Liverpool; bark John Pierce, from Cardenas; schr. C. E. Paige, from Baltimore.

Sld. steamship Key West, for New-York; brig H. Laurens, for Georgetown.

HOLMES' HOLE, March 5—Arr. bark Gemsbok, from New-York for Boston.

Passed by—Bark M. B. Almond, from Matanzas for Boston.

PORTLAND, Me., March 5—The steamship St. George, Capt. Smith, from Glasgow, arrived last night at midnight.

SAVANNAH, March 5—Arr. steamship Tonawanda, from Philadelphia; ship Virginia, from Liverpool; steamship Patapsco, from Baltimore.

Cld. bark Jessie Bristol.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Birdie, (of St. John, N. B.,) Ferguson, hence for St. John, N. B., March 3, went ashore at Jones' Inlet on the night of the same day, and was found abandoned on the 4th by the steamers Relief and William Fletcher, of the Submarine Company. Was got off and towed back to Jersey City.

The schooner reported ashore at Port Monmouth is the schr. Mary J. Fisher, from Richmond, Va., with a cargo of corn and wood. The schr. Delaware, from Milton, Del., is also ashore at Port Monmouth, completely blocked in by the ice.

PORT MONMOUTH, N. J.—March 5.—There is a schr. ashore about one mile above this place, but her name is unknown.

Spoken, &c.

Express—brig, from Bermuda for Boston, Feb. 27, lat. 38, lon. 73 12.

Fille de Lair—Br. bark, from Table Bar for Baltimore, Feb. 16, lat. 32 30, lon. 71 9.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, March 5.—The steamship Missouri, Capt. Palmer, from New-York Feb. 28, via Nassau, arrived here to-day.

The steamship Bienville, Capt. Baker, from New-Orleans March 1, sailed to-day for New-York.

The steamship Cuba, Capt. Dukehart, from Baltimore, sailed yesterday for New-Orleans.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Marine Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, March 5.—News has been received here that the brig Amanda Guion, Capt. Gerard, from New-York, bound to St. Pierre, Martinique, was abandoned at sea; and only the mate and two seamen were saved.

THE SUN,
THE PEOPLE'S NEWSPAPER,
IS
THE NEATEST, THE CHEAPEST,
THE SHARPEST, THE SMARTEST,
HAS ALL THE NEWS
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LARGEST CITY CIRCULATION.
SOLD ON CARS, BY ALL NEWSMEN, AND DELIVERED BY CARRIERS.
PRICE 2 CENTS.

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TENEMENT HOUSES,
Made to conform to the requirements of the new law by
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IMPEACH THE RASCAL,
who does not immediately purchase the April number (now ready) of
"YANKEE NOTIONS."
With 48 heads of notorious characters, to be seen daily in and about New-York. At all news stores. 15c. a copy.

INCOME RETURNS FOR 1867.
S. LASAR, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States and Territories, No. 30 Cedar-st., attends to making up Income Returns, and advises in all matters relating to Internal Revenue. Will call upon clients at their offices or residences.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 261, March 5, 1868.
14, 68, 44, 25, 10, 32, 6, 56, 70, 53, 74, 49, 46.
PADUCAH—CLASS. No. 262, March 5, 1868.
21, 8, 72, 57, 3, 5, 40, 31, 29, 15, 32, 64, 77, 76.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 209, March 5, 1868.
15, 45, 74, 42, 68, 3, 46, 57, 20, 58, 23, 54, 66.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 210, March 5, 1868.
2, 57, 14, 9, 33, 58, 11, 63, 26, 73, 53, 19.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A. CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker,
No. 187 Broadway an No. 153 Fulton-st.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

IMPEACHMENT.

A. Johnson fights
And Congress sits,
About their rights
Perplex their wits.
But WOLCOTT'S PAINT
Heals every sore,
Cheers up the faint
On sea or shore.
Cures all the pain
And burning smart,
Which racks the brain
Or wounds the heart.
'Tis all the talk,
'Tis all the go;
Pain will not baulk
PAIN PAINT; Oh, no!
Let Congress dig
The traitor's grave,
Or Johnson rig
Impeachment cave.
'Tis all the same
'Twixt you and I;
If both are lame
Why let them fly
To PAIN PAINT quick,
And not be shy.
If both are sick,
PAIN PAINT apply;
Cancers will cure;
You need not die.
PAIN PAINT is sure.
None can deny
It's cooling kiss,
To fevered lips
You would not miss
On land or ship.
In every store,
PAIN PAINT you see,
At every door
And family.
In Chatham-square
'Tis tested free;
Now this is fair,
Hundred seventy.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, AT the Leeds Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, at 7 o'clock on the evening of FRIDAY, March 6, 1868, very important sale of a valuable private library, comprising a superb collection of standard books, choice, rare, valuable and scarce works of art, in the most elegant and unique bindings, seldom or never before offered at auction. The attention of the public is especially called to this opportunity of adding superb books to their libraries, as the sale will positively be made without reserve.
NOW ON EXHIBITION.